



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1953

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Grudgingly

Loosening the purse strings just a tiny bit, the Senate added \$22 million to the supplemental appropriations bill earlier approved by the House. The new total of \$927 million was still only some 40 per cent of the amount requested by ex-President Truman before he left office.

Sen. Ferguson (R Mich.) seemed to express the thinking of the new Congress when he praised officials of the Eisenhower Administration for their "spirit of economy" for testifying they could "get along without that additional appropriation." All the funds included in the bill are for the current fiscal year which will end on June 30.

In The Committees

Statehood--Two House committees cleared a statehood bill for Hawaii, sending it to the floor where four hours of general debate will be allowed.

Merger--It was disclosed that the House Un-American Activities Committee and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee may merge their investigations of communism in educational institutions.

Oil--Two Cabinet members gave slightly differing testimony on state ownership of the "tidelands" in hearings before Senate and House committees.

Split--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee changed the Administration's wording of a resolution condemning Russian violations of wartime agreements, then approved the amended version on a split vote. One Democrat and seven Republicans voted for it, the six opposing ballots coming from Democrats.

Lower--A Senate committee called for lower taxes on corporations and incomes.

Support--U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesmen told a Senate subcommittee they favor the proposal of Sen. Bricker to limit U.S. treaty powers.

Medicine--Sen. Capehart told a Senate committee standby economic controls would be "a little economic penicillin" against "economic plague..."

Why?--A Senate committee asked three Admirals to tell why Capt. Hyman Rickover, expert on atomic-powered submarines, has not been promoted.

Win--Gen. Van Fleet told Congressional committees the UN can win in Korea without widening the war.

Backfire--A witness before Sen. McCarthy's subcommittee charged the Wisconsin solon with "unfair" tactics in the Voice of America hearings.

Defense--Charles E. Bohlen, Eisenhower appointee as Ambassador to Russia defended and criticized the Yalta pact before a Senate committee.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Cabinet Status For Hobby

President Eisenhower said he will soon submit a re-organization plan to Congress which would make the Federal Security Agency a full Department of the federal government.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who heads the FSA, would then be a member of the President's cabinet.

Eyes On Russia

There wasn't much floor action in Congress as committees continued to handle a bulging load of pre-legislation work.

The illness and death of Russian Premier Joseph Stalin caused a lot of comment by Congressmen, but the attitude generally was one of watching and waiting rather than acting and planning.

Some minor measures got approval on non-record ballots. One of these was a bill which the House passed to extend free mail privileges for combat zone servicemen.

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Story of the Week...

REVAMPED HOUSING PROGRAM?

With GOP In Control, 1953 May Bring "Decentralization" With Less Federal Guidance And Decrease In Emphasis On Government-Aided Public Housing

SUMMARY

The United States has come a long way toward meeting its housing needs since 1937 when President Roosevelt described one-third of the nation as "ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished." In his final economic report, retiring President Truman this year said "the one-third has been reduced to one-fifth."

But many housing problems persist which the new Administration and the 83rd Congress will be called on to tackle.

This may be a critical year in determining the extent of federal aid to housing. President Eisenhower has his Advisory Committee on Government Organization working on plans to streamline federal operations, and his newly appointed Housing Administrator has promised "a comprehensive study" of housing agencies.

COLE IN KEY POST

Attention has focused on former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), selected Feb. 25 as President Eisenhower's Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The HHFA chief is the key man in supervising and, to a large extent, determining federal housing policies. Cole sometimes opposed public housing programs as a Congressman, voting against the 1949 public housing bill and supporting Congressional efforts to decrease the annual limit on number of authorized PHA construction starts.

Cole said Feb. 25, "Emphasis should be placed upon a continued high level of activity in the housing field, with specific emphasis upon the need for low-rental units, clearance of slums and urban development."

Reaction to the Cole appointment has been varied. The National Savings and Loan League issued a statement saying Cole "should be a popular administrator," and added, "We can expect him to be scrupulously fair with all of the units of the HHFA..."

The CIO, which has been outspoken in favor of public housing, protested the appointment, which it called "ridiculous and harmful." A CIO official said Cole was "an outspoken enemy of the housing program."

Federal Housing Agencies

Here is a breakdown of the basic operating federal housing agencies under the Housing and Home Finance Agency, with their date of origin and main functions:

Housing and Home Finance Agency--1947; the central federal housing agency under which all other government housing units are organized.

National Housing Council--1947; the coordinating body for all federal agencies which conduct housing activities.

Home Loan Bank Board--1932; establishes policies and supervises operations of the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and Federal Savings and Loan Associations.

Federal Housing Administration--1934; operates insurance programs by providing insurance against loss on loans for property improvement and repair and mortgages on several types of housing. This agency does not make loans or plan or build housing, but operates chiefly as an aid to private building.

Federal National Mortgage Association--1937; operates the government's secondary market for the purchase and sale of FHA-insured or VA-guaranteed home mortgages.

Public Housing Administration--1937; authorizes and provides loans and annual federal contributions for construction by local housing authorities of publicly-owned low-rent housing. The locality itself determines the need for such housing, and Congress sets the maximum on PHA-authorized construction starts.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said he had received protests against the Cole nomination.

Adding to prospects for reorganization of the housing agencies is the fact that centralization of the agencies took place under Democratic Administrations, while the present Republican Administration has stressed its desire for "decentralization" of federal programs.

NEW AND OLD ISSUES

In any event Congress will be called on to deal with possible revision, extension or expiration of existing housing programs. Many new housing measures have

already been introduced, one of which (H J Res 102) proposes a Joint Committee to study housing programs authorized by law.

The lawmakers also will set budgetary limits on expenses for the federal housing agencies, and must reassess key housing programs whose authorizations expire in 1953. These programs include:

FHA loan insurance program (Title 8) on mortgages for military housing, which expires July 1, 1953

FHA loan insurance program (Title 9) on mortgages for housing in critical defense areas, which expires June 30

FNMA authority to make new commitments for purchase of mortgages on defense housing, which expires June 30, 1953

VA authority to make direct four per cent housing loans, which expires June 30, 1953.

Congress has already approved a \$500 million increase on the FHA authorization to insure property improvement loans. But the lawmakers face a tussle over the politically explosive issue of public housing. And the judicial branch may get into the act by ruling on a provision in an appropriations bill that persons listed as subversive by the Attorney General may not reside in low-rent public housing projects.

With, possibly, all three branches of government to survey the housing scene, 1953 promises to be an important year in the development and possible revision of housing policies. The public housing picture in particular may be drastically changed.

Reorganization

Federal housing agencies seem certain to undergo close scrutiny to determine whether they should be included in the Administration's streamlining plans.

The newly-appointed Housing Administrator, Cole, promised Feb. 25 that he will "undertake a comprehensive study of the organizations and functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency ... Such study and the resulting recommendations will have as their objective improved effectiveness of various programs."

Raymond M. Foley, retiring Housing Administrator, had this to say about the outlook for housing in 1953: While "government programs supporting housing production can be expected to continue in 1953 ... under a new Administration and Congress, the manner and extent of these is still to be determined."

There have been other suggestions or predictions of federal housing reorganization.

The National Association of Home Builders said "there is a possibility that the Home Loan Bank Board and FHA may be moved over to the Treasury, the Public Housing Administration be moved under Public Building Services, and other activities similarly regrouped."

Samuel E. Neel, general counsel of the Mortgage Bankers Association, Feb. 17 proposed transfer from the VA to the FHA of field work on the VA-guaranteed home loan program.

Party Platforms

Both major parties in recent years have taken stands on the issue of public housing. The Democratic platform in 1948 stated: "We shall enact comprehensive housing legislation including provisions for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects initiated by local agencies."

Republican emphasis was on private housing. In its 1948 platform, the GOP maintained:

"Government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost. We recommend federal aid to states for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by states and localities."

The 1952 Democratic platform pledged "fulfillment of the programs of housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, farm housing and housing research as authorized by the Housing Act of 1949."

Republicans in their 1952 platform stressed the importance of "local self-government" and free enterprise, and said, "With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance."

THE CONGRESSIONAL VIEW

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has recommended that the FNMA and FHA programs be "revamped," and the VA home loan set-up overhauled.

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) said Feb. 19 that as Chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, he will set up a subcommittee to probe "inefficiency, duplication and waste in the government's housing operations," with a view toward helping the Administration economize.

The President's stress on "decentralization" of government in favor of investing local communities with greater control over programs now heavily dependent on federal support, also indicates the possibility of change in the functions and organization of federal housing units.

REORGANIZATION BACKGROUND

The federal housing agencies have undergone considerable reorganization since World War II, and a look at past Congressional stands gives some indication of the possible reaction of the 83rd Congress to any reshuffling attempt.

HHFA CONSOLIDATION

In 1947 (Congress had rejected a reorganization plan he submitted in 1946) President Truman listed stimulation of housing construction as one of five major economic policies, and again proposed to reorganize the housing agencies. This was Reorganization Plan No. 3, which consolidated the federal housing agencies under the HHFA to promote administrative efficiency.

The plan met with stiff opposition in the House, which passed by voice vote a resolution (H Con Res 51) introduced by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) to disapprove the reorganization proposal. But after considerable debate, opponents failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote and the Senate defeated the disapproval resolution 38-47 on roll call; and the plan went into effect.

Leading supporters of the housing agency consolidation plan were Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.). They maintained that the plan would increase the operating efficiency of the housing agencies.

Opponents, led by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) and Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) argued that the public housing agency should not be put under the same roof with other federal housing agencies, nor should construction and financing housing agencies be consolidated. Those arguments were the precursors of later opposition to including provisions for the public housing program in bills dealing with other federal housing plans.

1950 PLANS

Major changes in the organization of the federal housing agencies were approved by Congress in 1950, after the Senate had defeated two disapproval resolutions.

The 1950 plans continued the policy of centralizing housing agencies. Plan No. 17 transferred public works planning from the General Services Administration to the HHFA; Plan No. 22 transferred the FNMA from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the HHFA; Plan No. 23 moved the program of prefabricated housing loans from the RFC to the HHFA. No attempt was made to disapprove Plan No. 23.

Here is the way the Senate voted on the 1947 and 1950 reorganization plans:

H Con Res 51 -- To disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 3. Rejected, 38-47. For: 6 Democrats, 32 Republicans. Against: 35D, 12R.

S Res 271 -- To disapprove Plan No. 17. Rejected, 29-43. For: 4D, 25R. Against: 33D, 10R.

S Res 299 -- To disapprove Plan No. 22. Rejected, 30-43. For: 7D, 23R. Against: 31D, 12R.

There was no important reshuffling of housing agencies in 1951 and 1952. But 1953 may be another matter, with a GOP Administration on record as favoring "de-centralization" of government; and a Republican-controlled Congress, a majority of whose GOP members have opposed centralization of the housing agencies in the past.

Public Housing

Another battle over the public housing program looms in Congress, and the focal point of the dispute will be the number of low-rent public housing construction starts the lawmakers will authorize.

The 135,000 annual ceiling on "starts" of new federally-subsidized housing units set by Congress in the 1949 Housing Act (P.L. 171) was drastically reduced in

both 1951 and 1952. Congress fixed the limit at 50,000 unit construction starts in 1951, and the next year cut it to 35,000 starts.

By the end of 1952, 156,060 new and reactivated low-rent dwelling units had been started. Two-fifths of these (68,472) were complete and had been made available for occupancy.

Public housing starts in 1951 numbered 71,000 (many of them carry-overs) as compared to 57,000 starts in 1952. But the 1952 "rate of activity" was one tenth above that in 1951 because of a large carry-over of work in progress on 1951 starts, according to the Department of Commerce.

75,000 UNITS IN '54?

In his budget for fiscal 1954, former President Truman estimated a need for 75,000 public housing units. In view of past GOP opposition, including that of the new HHFA head, to the public housing program, and the fact that it would require new legislation to raise the 35,000 ceiling, it is most unlikely that the 83rd Congress will grant Mr. Truman's request.

GOP PACED OPPPOSITION

Voting records on construction starts show that more Republicans than Democrats consistently opposed authorizing a large number of new starts, and that the opposition was heaviest in the lower chamber.

In 1951, on a 181-113 roll call, the House agreed to limit public housing unit construction starts to 5,000. Republicans voted 123 for, 17 against the cut. Democrats split 58 for, 96 opposed to the 5,000 limit. The Senate, however, rejected a move to cut back the program to 5,000 starts, on a 25-47 roll call with 18 Republicans for, 15 opposed to the cutback; and seven Democrats favoring, 32 against the cut. The final maximum agreed on (in the 1951 Independent Offices Appropriations bill) was 50,000 units.

A similar tug of war between Senate and House occurred in 1952, when the House agreed to cut public housing starts in fiscal 1953 and subsequent years to 5,000 units, on a 192-168 roll call. The vote was again along party lines, with 133 Democrats and 34 Republicans opposing the cut, and 56 Democrats and 136 Republicans supporting it.

But once again the Senate defeated an attempt to cut the program so drastically, voting on a 37-31 roll call to approve its committee's recommendation for 45,000 units instead of 5,000. GOP lawmakers split eight for, 23 against the 45,000 figure; while 29 Democrats voted for and eight opposed the higher number. Sen. Lehman called the 5,000 house ceiling a "not-so-subtle-way of killing the entire housing program."

After conferees had returned the bill with the limit set at 35,000 units, the House defeated a motion to re-commit to change that figure to 5,000, this time on a 160-194 record vote. GOP lawmakers again led the opposition to the higher figure, with 113 of them favoring recommitment, while 55 opposed it. Democrats split 47 for, 138 against. The bill limited construction on low-rent units to 35,000 in future years, as well as in fiscal 1953.

Besides providing that low-rent federally subsidized housing projects could not be initiated if local bodies reject them, the 1952 bill also required that persons belonging to groups described as subversive by the Attorney General could not reside in any of these public housing units.

Action has been taken to get a ruling against the so-called anti-subversives provision, and the HHFA anticipates more opposition. The Supreme Court has been asked to rule on an appeal from the International Workers Order, one of the organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General. Its suit against the New York Housing Authority was rejected. Meanwhile, pending settlement of the case, the Supreme Court has put a restraining order on a New York Authority requirement that tenants in these projects sign non-subversive affidavits.

Other local housing authorities are now in the process of setting up machinery for enforcing the anti-subversion provision, and suits similar to the IWO protest are anticipated by the federal housing agency.

PUBLIC HOUSING BACKGROUND

Attempts to make public housing a permanent federal feature go back to the 1937 Housing Act which provided for federally aided low-rent housing projects that would be locally owned and operated, and a PHA-administered slum-clearance, low-rent housing program.

It was the U.S. Housing Act of 1949, four years in the legislating, that established the first firm post-war public housing policy on a long-range, large-scale basis. The Senate approved the measure on a 57-13 roll call, while the House passed it on a 227-186 record vote. Voting on both the 1937 and 1949 public housing bills was along party lines, with most Republicans opposed, and a majority of Democrats in favor:

U.S. Housing Act of 1937 --

Senate	For	64	(6R	55D)
	Against	16	(8R	8D)
House	For	275	(24R	239D)
	Against	86	(48R	38D)

U.S. Housing Act of 1949 --

Senate	For	57	(24R	33D)
	Against	13	(11R	2D)
House	For	227	(34R	192D)
	Against	186	(131R	55D)

The 1949 Act authorized 135,000 low-rent public housing units a year for only low-income groups; provided for federal aid for slum clearance and urban redevelopment; and set a maximum of \$308 million annually for federal contributions to low-rent housing projects. Included were programs for housing research and rural housing.

LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES

The low-rent public housing program set up by the 1949 Housing Act calls for initial community action to determine whether there is a lack of adequate housing for low-income families. The community can apply for federal aid to build low-rent public housing through its local housing authority.

PHA Programs

These are the four basic public housing programs for which the new Administration has either direct or delegated responsibility:

U.S. Housing Act -- Government-aided low-rent housing under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937; federally-owned slum clearance and low-rent projects; expanded low-rent housing program under the 1949 Housing Act; labor camps transferred from the Department of Agriculture by the Housing Act of 1950.

Homesteads and Greentowns -- Two greentowns and residual subsistence homestead projects are operated under the Bankhead-Black Act of 1936. This program is now in liquidation.

Public War Housing -- Management and disposition of public war housing projects under the Lanham Act (P.L. 849) and related statutes; development of new defense housing authorized by the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, as amended.

Veterans' Re-Use Housing -- Supervision over local management of temporary housing for veterans constructed under the Lanham Act; disposition of such housing by transfer to local bodies under the Housing Act of 1950.

(For state table of projects under PHA ownership and management, see page 300.)

Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico have laws setting up these local housing authorities. Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming do not have housing enabling laws, and therefore cannot obtain federal aid under the low-rent housing program (Title III) of the 1949 Act.

Once the PHA, the local housing authority, and the President have approved the local application, federal assistance takes two forms: Capital loans to local housing authorities to help finance housing development, and annual contributions, which Congress authorizes, to subsidize maintenance of projects by paying the difference between the rental intake and operation costs.

Capital loans are borrowed from the Treasury and limited to \$1.5 billion in any given period.

The 83rd Congress will be dealing with appropriations for the PHA. In addition to possible action on the limit on public housing unit construction starts, the lawmakers will handle appropriations for administrative expenses and annual contributions. For fiscal 1953, \$8 million was appropriated for PHA expenses, and \$29,880,000 for annual contributions.

Mr. Truman's budget for fiscal 1954 included \$11.3 million for administrative expenses and \$39.7 million in annual contributions to cover operating deficits on housing projects.

Each housing unit provides accommodations for a single family.

PUBLIC DEFENSE HOUSING

The Korean war in 1950 gave impetus to the defense effort, and by 1951 the housing shortage in areas geared to the defense program had become acute. Congress acted to meet the housing need by passing the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, which established the basic program of federal aid and construction in critical defense areas.

The bill authorized \$50 million for government-constructed temporary housing in defense areas, \$60 million for facilities and services in such areas where the local government could not supply them, and provided that the President determine which defense areas were "critical." The Act also set up a program of federal aid for private construction in such areas, through FHA and FNMA.

In 1952, Congress authorized another \$50 million for government-constructed housing and \$40 million more for community services. Of the \$100 million for public defense housing, \$87.5 million has been appropriated. With this, President Truman estimated, construction will be completed in 1953 on some 94 projects with 19,318 dwelling units.

By Jan. 16, 1953, some 16,140 units of temporary defense housing had been assigned for construction to the Public Housing Administration. Of these, 8,279 had been started or rehabilitated. Nearly 6,000 units had been completed. (For state figures on PHA defense housing program, see chart, p. 300).

But PHA authority to make new commitments for aid and construction expires June 30, 1953, and Congress will have to act if the program is to be continued.

PUBLIC HOUSING PRESSURES

Lobbies have had an active part in the post-war dispute over public housing. Organizations attacking the program argued it was socialistic, costly and a means of putting the government into the housing business. Spearheading the opposition to the 1949 public housing bill were these groups:

The National Association of Home Builders; National Association of Real Estate Boards; National Home and Property Owners Association; U.S. Savings and Loan League; National Apartment Owners Association; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Mortgage Bankers Association of America; National Economic Council; Committee on Constitutional Government; Foundation for Economic Education and the Producers Council, Inc.

Proponents of public housing argue that private industry has not met the need for low-cost housing, and that only the federal government has the resources to provide adequate housing for low-income groups. Here are some of the backers of the 1949 Housing Act:

American Federation of Labor; American Association of University Women; National Public Housing Conference; National Association of Housing Officials; National Association of Jewish Center Workers; U.S. Conference of Mayors; Veterans of the Foreign Wars; National Association of Consumers; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

FHA Programs

These are the FHA insurance programs in operation:

Property Improvement Loan Insurance -- (Title I) Insurance against loss on qualified loans for home repair and improvement.

Home Mortgage Insurance -- Insurance of mortgages on one to four family dwellings (Title II); insurance of mortgages on new one family dwellings for low-income families (Title I); insurance of mortgages on projects of 25 or more new single family dwellings (Title VI).

Cooperative Housing -- Insurance of mortgages on cooperative housing projects of 12 or more units (Title II).

Rental Housing -- Insurance of mortgages on rental housing projects of 12 or more units (Title II); insurance of mortgages on rental housing on or near military grounds for use by civilian or military personnel of the armed forces, and rental housing for employees of Atomic Energy installations (Title VIII -- Expires July 1, 1953).

Critical Defense Housing -- Insurance of mortgages on housing programmed for critical defense areas by the HHFA. (Title IX -- FHA authority to make mortgage insurance commitments on new construction expires June 30, 1953).

Other FHA insurance programs include War and veterans emergency housing (Title VI), publicly owned housing (Title VI) and prefabricated housing (Title VI).

(For state by state breakdown on FHA insured loans, see pages 297 and 298).

The AFL has said it will oppose any Congressional action to kill public housing legislation. On Jan. 21, 1953, one AFL official said the labor group will support a public housing program "to help fill the gap where private industry cannot meet the need, unaided."

In a May 10, 1952, release, the National Association of Real Estate Boards said "political public housing supported by federal subsidies...is inequitable, is a failure from the standpoint of slum clearance and rehabilitation of individuals...is in itself a long step toward communism." And the National Association of Home Builders recently urged a careful review of the public housing program.

FHA-FNMA

The federal housing insurance and mortgage programs are less controversial, more popular than the public housing set-up, but they too are getting Congressional attention this year.

The House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees have been considering legislation affecting the Federal Housing Administration programs. Hearings have been held on the possibility of raising the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest rate on FHA-insured mortgages to five per cent. The FHA has statutory authority to do this. Bankers and mortgage lenders generally favor the increase, but the FHA has refused so far to raise the rate, holding there is no present need to do so.

The House Banking unit has also been hearing testimony on a proposed bill (HR 3065) to authorize the insurance of loans made to improve soil fertility and land conservation. This farm loan program would be included under the FHA (Title I) program of insuring home repair loans. The National Grange was among those testifying for the measure.

Both the House and the Senate have passed resolutions raising the FHA authority to insure property improvement loans from \$1.25 billion to \$1.75 billion. FHA officials had told the lawmakers that the \$1.25 billion limit on loans had been reached. Authorization for the home repair insurance program expires in 1955.

But certain FHA and FNMA programs are on the list of expiring legislation. FNMA authority to make advance commitments for the purchase of mortgages was suspended in the 1950 Housing Act. But the 1951 Defense Housing Act restored FNMA power to make such commitments in buying defense, disaster and military housing mortgages. That authority expires June 30, 1953, and with it, unless Congress acts, the FNMA program.

Also expiring are the authorizations to issue new commitments under the Title VIII and IX FHA programs. FHA authority to insure mortgages on rental housing built in or near military installations (including Atomic Energy projects) for the use of civilian and military personnel of the armed forces expires July 1, 1953. And the FHA program of insuring mortgages on housing in critical defense areas runs out June 30, 1953.

FNMA-FHA DEFENSE HOUSING

Both FNMA and the FHA were affected by passage of the 1951 Defense Community and Facility Services Act, which set up a program of federal aids to speed and encourage private construction in critical defense areas.

The President was granted power to increase FHA insurance authorizations to \$1.5 billion, and funds were authorized to cover the newly established FHA mortgage insurance program (Title IX) on housing in critical defense areas. Under the Act, FNMA was permitted to make advance commitments up to \$200 million for the purchase of mortgages on defense, military or disaster housing. (For state figures, see chart, p. 299).

In 1952 Congress granted \$400 million more for FHA defense mortgage insurance, and \$900 million for FNMA defense mortgage purchase. FNMA authority to make advance defense mortgage commitments expires June 30, 1953.

INSURANCE TOTALS

The Federal Housing Administration operates chiefly as a government insurance agency whose functions are directed at facilitating private home construction. The FHA insures property improvement and mortgage loans, but does not make direct loans or engage in construction. It is primarily a financing agency.

All FHA operations are self sustaining, paid for out of FHA income from its insurance programs. Periodically, Congress has increased the FHA insurance authorization, and placed a limit on the amount the agency could spend for operating expenses.

Insurance written under all FHA programs from 1934 through 1952 totaled more than \$29 billion. The record year was 1950, with about \$4.3 billion. There was a decline in 1951 to \$3.2 billion in FHA insurance written, and 1952 saw a further decrease to about \$3.1 billion.

Home mortgage insurance written from 1934 through 1952 led the FHA programs with \$18.5 billion written, while insurance on property improvement loans ran second with about \$6.2 billion. Total home mortgage insurance written in 1952 was about \$1.9 billion.

Property improvement loans insured by the FHA reached an all time high in 1952 of about 1,495,741 for an aggregate of \$848,327,000. The average loan insured was \$567. (For state figures on property improvement loan insurance, see p. 297).

FNMA OPERATIONS

The Federal National Mortgage Association, established in 1938, operates primarily as a secondary mortgage market for buying and selling FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans. It functions chiefly as a secondary source of credit, supporting federal operations aimed at expanding the housing program.

From 1938 to 1952 FNMA authorizations and mortgage commitments totaled \$4.5 billion, \$2.8 of which was for VA-guaranteed mortgages. During 1952 alone, FNMA purchased \$537.8 million in FHA and VA-guaranteed mortgages, \$370.2 million of it for the VA-mortgages.

INSURANCE PROGRAM PRESSURES

The Mortgage Bankers Association has been urging an increase in VA and FHA interest rates. The U.S. Savings and Loan League made this statement last year: "We cannot support authority for the FHA except as it would be limited strictly to defense and military housing." It held the same view on FNMA.

Generally, the home building industry favors FNMA as a clearing house for mortgages, but banks and insurance companies oppose the agency as detrimental to their insurance business.

Veterans Housing

Three phases of the veterans housing program are on the 1953 Congressional agenda -- the VA direct home loan program which expires June 30, the four per cent interest rate, and a bill to prevent substandard materials and workmanship on houses with VA or FHA-insured loans.

Congress has been under pressure from private financial groups to increase the four per cent interest rate at which the VA insures loans to veterans for housing.

The Senate Banking Committee held hearings in January on the matter, and heard Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray testify that the present four per cent rate is adequate.

But Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) wanted to know "to what extent has the veteran and home buyer ... been required to pay more with a lower interest than he would have had to pay with a higher rate. The VA has the power to increase the interest rate to four and a half per cent, and bankers hold that the present four per cent rate has caused the VA home loan market to disappear because the rate is too low."

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended in 1950, made available to World War II veterans or their widows, a mortgage guaranty system on home loans at a fixed interest rate of four per cent, and provided for the VA program of direct loans out of a special fund of \$150 million where private funds were not available.

More than 3 million GI homes are now covered by VA-guaranteed loans, and an estimated 2 million World War II veterans will apply for home loan guarantees before 1957, when, for them, the program expires.

WOULD EXTEND DIRECT LOANS

A bill introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) this year has a two-fold purpose. HR 3052 would extend to 1955 the direct loan program, which expires June 30, 1953, and enlarge its authorization by \$500 million.

Rains said he hoped that by strengthening and extending the VA direct home loan program, his bill would also "prevent a sharp rise in the VA mortgage interest rate."

Rains said he considered the four per cent rate "very attractive" and accused "certain elements of the mortgage lending industry" of carrying on a "widespread propaganda campaign" to raise veterans' interest rates. He said there are "indications" the "new Republican Administration may succumb to this demand."

The lawmaker also has introduced a bill (HR 2745) which would require a one-year guarantee against sub-standard materials and workmanship on houses carrying VA or FHA-insured loans.

INTEREST RATE PRESSURES

An increase in the VA interest rate has been opposed by Amvets and other veterans groups. Amvets National Commander Marshall E. Miller said the Mortgage Bankers Association, National Association of Home Builders and National Association of Real Estate Boards were backers of the drive to increase the interest rates.

NAREB has called for a program whereby the interest rates on VA and FHA-insured home loans would be permitted to seek their own level within statutory limits ($4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent).

Both the Mortgage Bankers Association and the National Savings and Loan League have proposed increasing the GI loan interest rate.

But T. B. King, director of the Loan Guaranty Service of the VA, said Feb. 17 raising the interest rate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would be "a poor panacea" for the problem of GI home loans.

Alaska Housing

Extension of federal aid for housing outside the United States is also scheduled for Congressional consideration.

Before the Senate Banking Committee is a proposal (S J Res 26) introduced by its Chairman, Sen. Capehart, to extend certain FHA and FNMA programs now operating in Alaska to Hawaii and Guam.

HIKED LOAN CEILING

The Alaska Housing Act, passed by Congress in 1949, was aimed at alleviating a serious housing shortage by increasing federal aid for the Alaska housing program.

Key provision was authorization for FHA to increase by one third the dollar ceiling for insuring mortgages on Alaskan property. This was later extended to a 50 per cent increase.

The Act also permitted FNMA to make direct, FHA-insured loans on housing in Alaska, and authorized a \$15 million revolving fund for loans to aid Alaska housing. The Housing Act of 1952 increased the authorization to \$20 million, of which \$19 million has been appropriated.

In the three years prior to passage of the Alaska Housing Act, the FHA had issued commitments on 185 dwelling units and insured mortgages involving 148 units. From 1949 through 1951, the FHA issued commitments on 3,450 multiple-family units, and on 1,195 one-to-four family units.

1952 STATISTICS

By the end of November, 1952, the FHA had insured 4,018 dwelling units, including 3,435 units in projects and 583 units in one-to-four family dwellings. FNMA authorizations at the close of 1952 covered 3,137 dwelling units in Alaska.

Near the end of 1952, 38 per cent, or \$7.22 million of the \$19 million lending authority was still available for new commitments by the Alaska Housing Authority.

Mr. Truman estimated that outstanding loan commitments would reach a peak of \$17.3 million in fiscal 1953, and said \$4 million in loan commitments was projected for fiscal 1954.

Under the resolution proposed this year, FNMA would be given authority to make direct housing loans in Hawaii and Guam.

The measure would also extend the 50 per cent increase on the mortgage insurance limitation to Hawaii (Guam already has it), and would make Hawaii and Guam eligible for FNMA advance commitment rights.

Since the beginning of the Alaska housing program in 1949, the Alaska housing authority has made loan commitments totaling \$12.8 million, \$12 million of which went for first mortgage loans on 897 dwelling units.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees have jurisdiction over housing and controls legislation. The GOP Congressmen who head these units will be key figures in the upcoming debates on both issues.

Homer E. Capehart

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, succeeded Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) to that key post. Capehart was elected to the Senate in 1944, and was re-elected in 1950.

Although he has generally opposed direct economic controls, Capehart said Nov. 19, 1952, that he had a "100 per cent open mind" on whether controls should be continued. Hearings on controls legislation have begun (CQ Weekly Report, p. 281) and Capehart has said public housing hearings will be held before new funds are granted.

During Banking Committee consideration of the Defense Production Act extension in 1952, Capehart offered an amendment to terminate controls March 31, 1953, and on the Senate floor proposed suspending price and wage controls unless Congress should declare war or the consumer price index should rise three points.

PUBLIC HOUSING ISSUE

Although Capehart voted for final passage of the 1949 public housing bill, he supported an earlier amendment to eliminate the low-rent public housing and farm housing provision. In 1952, on the hotly contested issue of how many annual public housing construction starts to authorize, he went along with most Republicans opposing an amendment to authorize 45,000 public housing starts instead of 5,000.

This year Capehart's measure (S J Res 27) increasing by \$500 million the FHA authorization to insure property improvement loans has already been passed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 274).

In key votes in 1952, Capehart voted for state ownership of "tidelands" oil and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He was on record against the reorganization plan for the Internal Revenue Bureau and appointment of collectors under Civil Service. He opposed seizure of the steel mills by the President and thought the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley labor law should have been invoked. He opposed the fats and oils import ban. He offered an amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations bill to cut the funds for school construction by \$20 million.

In 1951 Capehart's name was attached to the Capehart amendment, a controls provision passing on cost increases to consumers. He said he was not solely responsible and that the provision was supported by Democrats as well as other Republicans.

Here is Capehart's voting record, showing in percentages how often he stood with the majority of Republicans when they opposed a majority of Democrats (Party Unity); stood with the majorities of both parties when they were in agreement (Bipartisan Support) and made known his positions on issues which came to roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	94%	75%	67%
80th Congress	95	79	76
81st Congress	90	52	84
82nd Congress	87	76	86

Capehart served in the Army during the first World War. He has been a manufacturer and a farmer, but had never held elective office until he became a Senator.

Jesse P. Wolcott

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), who was Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee during the Republican 80th Congress, will take over that post again in 1953. His Democratic predecessor was Brent Spence (Ky.).

Wolcott, 60, a lawyer, former police judge and county attorney, was elected to the 72nd Congress in 1930 and re-elected to each succeeding term. He received the Collier award for distinguished Congressional service in 1947. He is a veteran of the first World War.

He has opposed price, wage and rent controls and has voted against public housing bills. In 1952, Wolcott said price and wage ceilings should be abandoned and inflation be controlled by manipulation of the money supply and the public debt. He has said the best way to beat inflation is to produce to full capacity.

Wolcott voted for restrictive amendments offered to the Defense Production Act extension in 1952. These would have ended controls, guaranteed customary mark-ups of individual wholesalers and retailers and limited a changed Wage Stabilization Board to formulation of general wage policies only. He favored a proposal to have the President use the Taft-Hartley injunction power in the steel strike. Wolcott then voted against the passage of the Act.

PUBLIC HOUSING FOE

On public housing legislation, Wolcott voted to delete the provision for low-rent public housing from the 1949 National Housing Act, offered a motion to recommit the bill, and then voted against its final passage. He proposed terminating the Defense Housing Act of 1951 on June 30, 1952, instead of 1953, but voted for final passage of the act.

In 1950 Wolcott sponsored an amendment to the Housing Act to eliminate a provision for loans to cooperatives through a federal mortgage corporation.

He supported a 1952 amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation to limit to 5,000 annually the authorization for new public housing units.

WOLCOTT'S VOTING SCORECARD

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	86%	90%	96%
80th Congress	99	93	94
81st Congress	93	94	85
82nd Congress	95	90	87

COLE ON HOUSING

President Eisenhower's selection of former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) to be Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency brought mixed reaction. Most of the adverse criticism was based on Cole's Congressional stands on public housing legislation.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) March 1 criticized Cole as "one of the leading favorites of the high rent and high-housing cost lobby." But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said March 2 Cole had assured him and the President "that in this particular job, he (Cole) isn't going to be opposed to public housing. There is a question of policy on continuing it, and he'll go along with whatever is worked out."

A look at Cole's voting record reveals that he has consistently opposed subsidized public housing.

During consideration in 1949 of the first major post-war public housing and slum clearance bill, Cole supported an amendment to delete the low-rent public housing provision, voted for recommital of the bill, and against final passage. He supported the 1950 "middle income" housing bill which dealt primarily with federal aids to private home-building.

Cole also favored cutting PHA funds in 1950. He offered an amendment to the 1951 Defense Housing Act which would have barred federal acquisition of land in isolated areas for development in connection with defense installations. And he supported a move to shorten the existence of the Act by a year.

In 1951 and again in 1952, the annual authorization of public housing unit construction starts was a controversial issue, fought mainly along party lines. Cole voted with most of the Republicans in favor of authorizing 5,000 construction starts annually instead of some higher number ranging, during that period, from 25,000 to 50,000 units.

Cole is on record at least four times as favoring limitation of new construction starts to 5,000 dwelling units--a figure generally regarded as "nominal" in comparison to the 135,000 starts authorized in the original 1949 housing bill, and the existing 35,000 limit.

WON'T "CIRCUMVENT" LAW

But in testimony March 2 before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Cole said he would neither "scuttle" nor "circumvent" existing laws as Housing Administrator. Cole told the Senate unit which is considering his nomination as HHFA head:

His "personal" opposition to public housing remains unchanged, but he will administer the law as written.

He has some "very definite plans" for the government's housing program.

"The government should support the housing industry, not supplant it."

He is "unqualifiedly opposed" to segregation in federal financed housing.

He will not raise the FHA interest rate in the next 30 days.

FHA-INSURED LOANS

(FOR PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT, 1952)

	Loans Insured		
	1	2	3
	Number	Amount* (000)	Average Loan
Alabama	23,299	\$ 11,377	\$ 488
Arizona	12,382	7,423	599
Arkansas	9,495	5,732	604
California	206,260	100,189	486
Colorado	17,173	9,226	537
Connecticut	7,999	5,024	628
Delaware	350	236	674
Dist. of Columbia	8,143	4,437	545
Florida	33,316	20,838	625
Georgia	21,452	11,444	533
Idaho	8,900	5,675	638
Illinois	88,990	55,768	627
Indiana	49,311	26,830	544
Iowa	18,045	10,276	569
Kansas	15,494	8,279	534
Kentucky	15,431	8,358	542
Louisiana	15,579	9,160	588
Maine	5,767	2,803	486
Maryland	37,480	17,307	462
Massachusetts	27,839	15,773	567
Michigan	124,010	64,906	523
Minnesota	34,313	19,223	560
Mississippi	8,347	4,594	550
Missouri	35,932	17,913	499
Montana	3,418	2,221	650
Nebraska	7,491	4,469	597
Nevada	1,716	1,520	886
New Hampshire	3,016	1,578	523
New Jersey	39,077	29,998	768
New Mexico	4,640	2,976	641
New York	148,486	103,102	694
North Carolina	11,700	6,585	563
North Dakota	2,559	1,514	592
Ohio	81,820	44,393	543
Oklahoma	21,594	11,990	555
Oregon	22,226	12,522	563
Pennsylvania	61,174	34,880	570
Rhode Island	3,013	1,674	556
South Carolina	7,846	4,702	599
South Dakota	3,051	1,969	645
Tennessee	30,507	14,977	491
Texas	114,360	62,286	545
Utah	17,785	10,537	592
Vermont	937	505	539
Virginia	23,116	12,548	543
Washington	34,601	20,221	584
West Virginia	8,061	4,962	616
Wisconsin	14,357	9,510	662
Wyoming	1,101	843	765
Alaska	330	275	834
Hawaii	372	295	792
Puerto Rico	2,472	2,573	1,041
U.S. Total	1,495,741	848,327	567

*Net proceeds of loans insured by the FHA. (This column in thousands).

Source: Federal Housing Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, Operating Statistics Section.

FHA-INSURED HOME MORTGAGES

(Dollar amounts in thousands - add 000)

Total, 1935-1951			1951 Home Loans									
State	Total		Total			New Construction			Existing construction			
	1 Number	2 Amount	3 Number	4 Amount	5 Units	6 Number	7 Amount	8 Units	9 Number	10 Amount	11 Units	
Ala.	34,010	\$187,098	2,710	\$20,093	2,777	1,690	\$12,718	1,734	1,020	\$7,375	1,043	
Ariz.	30,097	172,069	5,926	40,119	6,104	4,911	33,518	4,974	1,015	6,601	1,130	
Ark.	29,213	151,106	2,361	16,276	2,459	1,256	9,247	1,320	1,105	7,028	1,139	
Calif.	478,071	2,743,435	36,206	286,502	37,734	23,750	187,404	24,633	12,456	99,098	13,101	
Colo.	32,342	187,512	3,805	31,520	3,959	2,910	24,401	3,039	895	7,118	920	
Conn.	29,400	184,984	2,979	25,126	3,239	1,317	11,490	1,317	1,662	13,636	1,922	
Del.	5,970	34,133	273	2,097	274	185	1,443	185	88	654	89	
D. C.	6,457	46,295	170	1,716	225	100	984	106	70	732	119	
Fla.	85,463	507,883	8,156	60,445	8,273	6,807	50,122	6,884	1,349	10,323	1,389	
Ga.	46,181	249,496	3,616	26,889	3,710	2,480	18,178	2,561	1,136	8,711	1,149	
Idaho	15,023	84,195	1,946	15,506	2,084	963	8,316	1,033	983	7,189	1,051	
Ill.	134,520	831,520	8,261	68,256	8,499	4,419	36,130	4,423	3,842	32,126	4,076	
Ind.	95,906	515,448	7,591	55,216	7,731	4,859	35,225	4,874	2,732	19,991	2,857	
Iowa	25,205	136,711	2,523	19,462	2,564	1,145	8,984	1,157	1,378	10,479	1,407	
Kan.	48,614	272,473	4,935	38,592	5,120	3,458	28,045	3,598	1,477	10,548	1,522	
Ky.	27,496	159,104	2,447	17,527	2,513	1,345	9,373	1,398	1,102	8,153	1,115	
La.	48,705	306,140	4,246	32,851	4,488	2,589	20,113	2,743	1,657	12,738	1,745	
Maine	8,457	39,917	794	5,295	862	271	2,025	271	523	3,270	591	
Md.	45,293	264,842	2,999	22,347	3,036	2,048	14,991	2,048	951	7,356	988	
Mass.	16,651	96,182	1,236	8,762	1,471	390	2,848	393	846	5,914	1,078	
Mich.	193,929	1,123,048	16,418	125,641	16,945	9,704	74,866	9,730	6,714	50,775	7,215	
Minn.	28,052	162,323	1,999	17,139	2,032	1,143	9,738	1,153	855	7,401	879	
Miss.	21,240	105,256	1,554	9,871	1,574	1,155	7,427	1,166	399	2,445	408	
Mo.	72,981	425,779	7,223	57,857	7,444	3,589	29,872	3,627	3,634	27,985	3,817	
Mont.	9,201	47,997	950	7,302	996	273	2,357	289	677	4,945	707	
Neb.	26,138	142,058	2,873	21,651	2,947	1,577	12,250	1,617	1,296	9,401	1,330	
Nev.	6,780	44,932	992	9,140	1,200	781	7,366	974	211	1,774	226	
N.H.	3,996	19,518	232	1,578	255	91	618	91	141	960	164	
N.J.	118,088	680,233	6,297	47,168	6,502	3,527	26,979	3,531	2,770	20,190	2,971	
N.M.	15,726	96,624	1,965	14,781	2,065	1,601	12,195	1,691	364	2,586	374	
N.Y.	146,260	926,510	15,967	125,177	17,049	12,354	96,794	12,408	3,613	28,383	4,641	
N.C.	34,365	197,803	3,174	22,478	3,331	2,530	17,795	2,674	644	4,684	657	
N.D.	2,422	13,623	337	2,811	342	165	1,456	166	172	1,355	176	
Ohio	134,354	799,164	12,984	103,063	13,345	7,456	57,687	7,497	5,528	45,376	5,848	
Oklahoma	73,289	412,319	5,117	38,030	5,162	2,900	22,420	2,911	2,217	15,610	2,251	
Ore.	38,014	222,127	6,256	46,486	6,380	2,708	20,532	2,770	3,548	25,953	3,610	
Pa.	153,504	832,036	15,194	109,207	15,352	11,433	82,537	11,448	3,761	26,669	3,904	
R.I.	5,910	31,903	305	2,491	318	176	1,462	178	129	1,029	140	
S.C.	25,249	122,825	2,264	14,183	2,423	1,167	8,146	1,287	1,097	6,037	1,136	
S.D.	8,665	43,904	1,145	8,287	1,197	584	4,659	610	561	3,628	587	
Tenn.	55,260	303,709	4,844	33,744	4,918	3,615	25,134	3,662	1,229	8,611	1,256	
Tex.	177,774	967,067	14,533	102,082	14,925	10,341	72,907	10,650	4,192	29,175	4,275	
Utah	27,905	159,080	3,072	25,742	3,211	2,092	17,874	2,169	980	7,869	1,042	
Vt.	3,695	16,998	245	1,721	277	97	726	97	148	995	180	
Va.	62,756	363,297	4,657	34,583	4,696	2,014	14,663	2,024	2,643	19,920	2,672	
Wash.	115,440	648,016	11,763	88,936	12,255	3,505	27,775	3,603	8,258	61,161	8,652	
W.Va.	20,070	107,886	1,167	8,943	1,219	461	3,784	483	706	5,160	736	
Wis.	25,550	155,814	2,057	17,285	2,100	1,323	10,859	1,336	734	6,426	764	
Wyo.	9,511	45,769	831	6,234	894	410	3,263	426	421	2,971	468	
Alaska	917	7,501	201	2,724	238	85	1,313	117	116	1,411	121	
Hawaii	6,575	51,605	1,575	15,664	1,634	934	9,137	953	641	6,527	681	
P.R.	12,500	75,380	1,733	15,441	1,987	1,206	10,815	1,316	527	4,626	671	
C.Z.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Virgin Is.	7	63	2	18	2	2	18	2	---	---	---	
*Total	2,879,197	16,522,713	253,106	1,932,053	262,337	157,892	1,210,978	161,347	95,214	721,076	100,990	

*Cases tabulated through Dec. 31, 1951.

Source: Housing and Home Finance Agency

DEFENSE HOUSING FOR PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS
(based on data available Jan. 21, 1953)

	Programmed		Approved		Started		Completed	
	1 Rental	2 Sales	3 Rental	4 Sales	5 Rental	6 Sales	7 Rental	8 Sales
Alabama	714	211	714	211	631	183	276	153
Arizona	1,580	795	1,417	590	694	396	218	263
Arkansas	850	265	679	95	651	31	233	0
California	12,439	4,232	11,830	4,029	3,408	2,461	1,325	1,463
Colorado	600	550	484	500	266	469	265	388
Connecticut	3,217	583	3,217	364	601	200	128	121
Delaware	150	50	145	43	22	13	0	2
Florida	597	1,173	597	1,168	522	739	307	562
Georgia (2)	1,834	141	1,834	141	1,620	141	1,042	52
Idaho	670	315	418	171	418	163	314	137
Illinois (3)	2,049	751	1,619	531	295	163	163	108
Indiana	5,349	666	4,526	445	1,072	131	301	66
Iowa (3)	1,040	410	1,030	345	21	38	0	0
Kansas	3,733	1,137	3,453	1,127	3,288	1,027	2,521	851
Kentucky	1,446	610	1,439	201	1,285	197	814	126
Louisiana	858	32	842	32	834	29	831	15
Maine (1)	315	290	175	255	0	153	0	59
Maryland	1,198	260	1,091	230	722	189	180	96
Massachusetts	700	100	260	100	20	23	0	0
Michigan	630	35	330	25	66	22	0	0
Minnesota	140	180	70	171	1	17	0	0
Mississippi	653	185	653	185	534	0	445	0
Missouri	1,162	188	273	185	126	75	47	43
Montana	400	265	88	70	12	39	12	5
Nebraska	150	200	130	170	41	69	0	19
Nevada	620	300	614	300	125	125	8	8
New Hampshire (1)	350	0	350	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,565	235	1,346	110	106	65	0	53
New Mexico	851	634	833	611	380	314	291	222
New York	1,146	429	846	429	226	266	181	125
North Carolina	1,552	506	1,402	406	1,166	334	398	231
North Dakota	125	125	125	125	7	74	0	0
Ohio	4,373	677	4,131	677	237	382	74	253
Oklahoma	1,536	34	1,536	34	1,316	27	908	24
Oregon	217	133	217	133	32	28	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,568	2,732	753	2,582	246	942	46	706
Rhode Island	900	100	900	100	0	0	0	0
South Carolina (2)	3,652	648	3,652	625	3,359	625	2,883	625
South Dakota	330	0	330	0	302	0	288	0
Tennessee	817	198	393	48	204	40	172	13
Texas	4,107	1,363	4,036	1,322	3,224	1,024	2,176	636
Utah	50	200	50	200	25	183	0	163
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4,566	1,159	4,412	1,060	2,601	669	1,605	600
Washington	1,140	485	1,113	476	1,015	441	683	385
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,261	75	1,052	65	179	65	89	18
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	525	475	525	475	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73,755	24,152	65,930	21,162	31,904	12,572	19,224	8,591

(1) Kittery, Maine, is included in N.H. figures. (2) Savannah River, Ga., included in S.C. figures.
(3) Quad City, Ill., included in Iowa.

SOURCE: Jan. 21, 1953, Monthly Statistical Report on the Status of Defense Housing Under P.L. 139, prepared by: Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Division of Housing Research.

PHA PROGRAMS BY STATES

(Active projects and dwelling units owned or supervised, as of December 31, 1952)

	Total Program (1)		Low-Rent (2)		War Housing (3)		Defense Housing		Veterans' Re-Use	
	Number of Projects	Units	Number of Projects	Units	Number of Projects	Units	Number of Projects	Units	Number of Projects	Units
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	3,239	718,547	2,125	436,793	879	246,116	64	10,456	165	24,809
Ala.	157	21,622	128	14,151	23	6,460	2	326	4	685
Ariz.	50	6,481	18	2,752	27	3,406	3	200	2	123
Ark.	30	3,020	26	2,528	2	274	--	--	2	218
Calif.	397	115,729	165	36,450	187	71,001	9	1,353	36	6,925
Colo.	17	4,114	16	3,784	--	--	--	--	1	330
Conn.	88	21,501	35	10,116	48	10,525	2	500	3	360
Del.	9	2,377	4	760	5	1,617	--	--	--	--
Fla.	102	18,067	80	14,843	18	2,965	2	160	2	99
Ga.	294	27,793	272	22,507	17	4,629	2	258	3	399
Idaho	12	1,197	4	420	4	258	3	491	1	28
Ill.	131	31,178	113	28,719	13	1,901	--	--	5	558
Ind.	50	9,060	28	5,297	14	2,826	1	190	7	747
Iowa	9	1,769	--	--	4	871	--	--	5	898
Kan.	14	6,591	--	--	10	5,865	4	726	--	--
Ky.	53	9,656	49	9,265	2	249	1	110	1	32
La.	70	14,286	62	13,185	2	255	4	748	2	98
Maine	17	2,556	2	86	14	2,195	1	275	--	--
Md.	59	19,144	26	8,753	29	9,971	3	113	--	--
Mass.	66	19,525	49	16,621	11	2,535	--	--	6	369
Mich.	86	30,315	26	13,475	56	16,568	1	120	3	152
Minn.	12	2,639	10	2,506	--	--	--	--	2	133
Miss.	59	5,406	49	3,219	6	1,621	--	--	3	565
Mo.	15	9,510	9	7,685	1	60	2	809	3	956
Mont.	9	747	8	697	1	50	--	--	--	--
Neb.	12	3,001	6	1,778	6	1,223	--	--	--	--
Nev.	12	1,627	1	100	10	1,427	1	100	--	--
N.H.	6	1,511	4	626	2	885	--	--	--	--
N.J.	112	25,340	90	22,022	11	2,875	--	--	10	438
N.M.	7	455	2	148	4	287	--	--	1	20
N.Y.	90	53,519	60	45,407	16	4,239	--	--	14	3,873
N.C.	72	11,594	59	9,097	9	1,953	3	526	1	18
N.D.	2	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	63
Ohio	108	33,268	44	17,547	55	14,124	--	--	8	1,557
Okla.	7	912	2	434	1	184	--	--	4	294
Ore.	34	3,409	12	1,066	19	2,207	--	--	3	136
Pa.	174	45,071	104	25,599	69	19,445	--	--	1	27
R.I.	19	5,199	13	4,008	2	800	2	300	2	91
S.C.	97	7,924	87	5,458	10	2,466	--	--	--	--
S.D.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tenn.	88	15,950	82	15,384	5	561	--	--	--	--
Texas	243	36,026	210	27,975	24	6,906	3	353	6	792
Utah	13	2,979	--	--	13	2,979	--	--	--	--
Vt.	3	323	--	--	3	323	--	--	--	--
Va.	77	29,582	35	9,554	29	17,666	9	1,766	4	596
Wash.	91	19,860	24	4,486	57	14,498	4	420	6	456
W.Va.	17	2,202	13	2,076	--	--	--	--	4	126
Wis.	17	3,431	8	1,949	4	828	2	612	2	27
Wyo.	7	795	--	--	7	795	--	--	--	--
Dist. Col.	31	7,481	14	4,596	16	1,989	--	--	1	896
Alaska	16	680	4	325	12	355	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	12	4,132	6	1,409	1	999	--	--	5	1,724
Puerto Rico	63	17,454	63	17,454	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virgin Is.	3	476	3	476	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1) Includes 6 projects and 373 units in the Subsistence Homesteads-Greenbelt Towns programs not shown separately by program.

(2) Includes PL-412, PL-671, PWA, PL-171, PL-475 and Farm Labor Camp programs.

(3) Includes Homes Conversion program, 128 units in California.

SOURCE: Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency.



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

Following are bills introduced in Congress from Feb. 25 through March 3 arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1064....2/25/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage to offset price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration. Agriculture.

*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Johnson (D Colo.) S 1152....3/2/53. Extend for period of 5 years the authority of Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to fur farmers. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 3576....3/2/53. Facilitate adjustment of cotton production and marketing. Agriculture.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 3555....2/26/53. Prevent federal acquisitions of land from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 203....3/2/53. Provide that Secretary of Agriculture shall purchase beef and butter on open market for distribution to needy persons in other countries. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 3480....2/25/53. Amend section 509 of title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 3 years period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) H Res 161....3/2/53. Authorize Committee on Agriculture to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1084....2/27/53. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 3490....2/25/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset price depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 3613....3/2/53. Authorize appropriation to aid the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in establishing an experimental farm. Agriculture.

Appropriations

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3640....3/3/53. Provide that for purpose of disapproval by President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. Judiciary.

Education and Welfare

HEALTH & WELFARE

*IVES (R N.Y.), Flanders (R Vt.) S 1153....3/2/53. Facilitate the broader distribution of health services to increase the quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities. Labor.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 1093....2/27/53. Amend Social Security Act to prescribe circumstances under which federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to state and local employees who are covered by retirement systems. Finance.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3582....3/2/53. Facilitate broader distribution of health services and increase quantity and improve the quality of health services and facilities. Commerce.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 3473....2/25/53. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped. Labor.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3604....3/2/53. Protect public health and welfare by restoring authority for factory inspections under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Commerce.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 3608....3/2/53. Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to extend coverage under old-age and survivors insurance program and increase amount of earnings permitted thereunder without loss of benefits. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3487....2/25/53. Extend coverage of old-age and survivors insurance. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 3488....2/25/53. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3642....3/3/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. Commerce.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3643....3/3/53. Repeal those provisions of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 which reduce amount of a railroad annuity or pension where individual or his spouse is entitled to certain insurance benefits under Social Security Act. Commerce.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3644....3/3/53. Amend Social Security Act to permit earning of \$1200 in wages in a year without loss of old-age and survivors benefits, and increase from \$900 to \$1200 amount of net earning from self employment which may be earned in a year without loss of such benefits. Ways and Means.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 3551....2/26/53. Similar to FOGARTY (D R.I.), HR 3604.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 3554....2/26/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

HOUSING

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H J Res 202....2/26/53. Provide that Public Housing Commissioner shall assist village of Greendale, Wis., recently sold by government, in defraying its operating expenses during temporary period in which it cannot lawfully raise its own adequate revenues. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 3650....3/3/53. Create a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3636....3/3/53. Amend sec. 34 of Trading with Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 stat. 411). Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 3594....3/2/53. Amend sec. 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, to permit return under such section of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance from an American citizen. Commerce.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3654....3/3/53. Establish for Italy an annual immigration quota of 300,000. Judiciary.

GRAHAM (R Pa.) H Con Res 73....2/25/53. Favor granting status of permanent residence to certain aliens. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 84....2/25/53. Express sense of Senate re treatment of minority groups by Russia and her satellites.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) H Res 162....3/3/53. Condemn growing anti-Semitism in Russia and in Russian satellite countries. Foreign Affairs.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) H Con Res 75....3/3/53. Inform Congress of revisions of UN charter which U.S. intends to propose, in event a general conference to revise such a charter is held, and provide that no revision be proposed until and unless approved by Senate. Foreign Affairs.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 72....2/25/53. Express sense of Congress re recent wave of anti-Semitism in Soviet Union and in persecution of Roman Catholics behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H Con Res 74....2/26/53. Similar to DOLLINGER (D N.Y.), H Con Res 72.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 159....2/26/53. Express condemnation of people of U.S. of religious persecutions behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

Labor

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1146....3/2/53. Amend Labor Relations Act re administration of Taft-Hartley Act. Labor.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 1075....2/25/53. Amend title II of Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, re settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 3533....2/26/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

HESELTION (R Mass.) HR 3539....2/26/53. Repeal sec. 10 of act to provide conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S., approved June 30, 1936 (so-called Walsh-Healey Act). Judiciary.
HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 3481....2/25/53. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 3533.
MCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 3588....3/2/53. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 3533.
MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 3639....3/3/53. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 3533.
MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3492....2/25/53. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase from \$.75 to \$1 minimum hourly wage prescribed by sec. 6 (a) (1) of act. Labor.
ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 3502....2/25/53. Provide for amendment of Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036 as amended). Judiciary.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

*BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.), McClellan (D Ark.), Potter (R Mich.) S 1063....2/25/53. Authorize President to promote certain naval officers. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1078....2/25/53. Authorize use of certificates by officers of U.S. armed forces re certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel. Armed Services.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Res 86....2/27/53. Make provisions for expenditures for hearing and investigations by Committee on Armed Services. Rules.

CONDON (D Calif.) HR 3472....2/25/53. Amend act of July 24, 1941 to remove discrimination now existing against certain members of Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.
ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 3536....2/26/53. Establish U.S. Air Academy at Camp Beale, Calif. Armed Services.
HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 3537....2/26/53. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 3536.
HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3606....3/2/53. Provide for development of civil transport aircraft adaptable for auxiliary military service. Armed Services.
JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3543....2/26/53. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 3536.
MILLER (D Calif.) HR 3545....2/26/53. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 3536.
MOSS (D Calif.) HR 3546....2/26/53. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 3536.
SIKES (D Fla.) HR 3611....3/2/53. Provide for additional Assistant Secretary of Defense. Armed Services.
WIER (D Minn.) HR 3648....3/3/53. Provide for construction of chapel at Fort Snelling National Cemetery, Minn. Interior.
YATES (D Ill.) HR 3615....3/2/53. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to improve procedure for selection and promotion of certain naval officers designated for engineering duty. Armed Services.

VETERANS

*GRISWOLD (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.) (by request) S 1067....2/25/53. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to insure proper review of disability status of persons discharged from armed services. Labor.
*GRISWOLD (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.) (by request) S 1068....2/25/53. Provide hospital care and medical treatment for certain disabled veterans. Labor.
*GRISWOLD (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.) (by request) S 1069....2/25/53. Provide a further opportunity for veterans of World War II, who were in active service of U.S. on delimiting date for initiating a course of education or training under Servicemen's Readjustment Act and who had not initiated course prior to said date, to initiate such a course. Labor.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3493....2/25/53. Provide for payment of increased special pensions to persons holding Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans' Affairs.
REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3548....2/26/53. Provide pensions for veterans of World War I and II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age. Veterans'.
ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 3496....2/25/53. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to provide additional preference in retention, re-employment, reinstatement or transfer for veterans having a disability of 10 per cent or more. Civil Service.
VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 3601....3/2/53. Increase amount of disability pension payable to World War I veterans. Veterans'.
YORTY (D Calif.) HR 3503....2/25/53. Amend Veterans Regulations to eliminate provision requiring that a payment from a burial association shall be deducted from burial allowance to a veteran. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1085....2/27/53. Amend act which incorporated Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S. Judiciary.
MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1086....2/27/53. Amend act incorporating American War Mothers. Judiciary.
MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 50....2/27/53. Declare Inauguration Day to be legal holiday. Judiciary.
MARTIN (R Pa.) S J Res 51....2/27/53. Designate first day of May in each year as Loyalty Day. Judiciary.
*MURRAY (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1109....2/27/53. Provide for establishment of a National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.
WATKINS (R Utah) S 1105....2/27/53. Incorporate the National Safety Council. Judiciary.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3581....3/2/53. Further policy enunciated in act of Oct. 26, 1949 (63 stat. 927) to facilitate public participation in preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest by providing National Trust for Historic Preservation in U.S. Interior.
PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3641....3/3/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

COLE (R N.Y.) H Res 160....3/2/53. Authorize payment of official telephone service. Administration.

CONSTITUTION--CIVIL RIGHTS

*BUTLER (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Butler (R Neb.), Chavez (D N.M.), Duff (R Pa.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Jenner (R Ind.), Langer (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Purcell (R Conn.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 49....2/25/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 53....3/2/53. Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to grant citizens of U.S. who have attained age of 18 right to vote. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

*FERGUSON (R Mich.), Potter (R Mich.) S 1076....2/25/53. Amend 28 U.S.C. to transfer certain counties from eastern district of Michigan to western district of Michigan, and provide for appointment of additional district judges for judicial districts of Michigan. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1124....2/27/53. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 3605....3/2/53. Provide for two additional district judges for southern district of California. Judiciary.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 3489....2/25/53. Prohibit an individual from traveling in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with abandonment of his dependent child. Judiciary.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 3547....2/26/53. Change penalties for sale of narcotics. Ways and Means.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 3649....3/3/53. Similar to HILLINGS (R Calif.), HR 3605.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1119....2/27/53. Amend act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to appoint a member of Metropolitan Police Force or member of Fire Department as Director of D.C. Office of Civil Defense. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S J Res 52....2/27/53. Enable commissioners of D.C. to provide for administrative expenses of office of Administrator of Rent Control for period ending April 30, 1953. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 3587....3/2/53. Reclassify the salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, U.S. Park Police, and White House Police, and Fire Department of D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 3655....3/3/53. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide for control of consumption of alcoholic beverages in certain clubs in D.C. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1089....2/27/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1715 to permit transmission of firearms in the mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their businesses or official duties. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1090....2/27/53. Extend for 2 years the period during which free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. in Korea and specified areas shall be in effect. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) (by request) S 1091....2/27/53. Amend sec. 3841 of Revised Statutes re schedules of arrival and departure of mail, to repeal certain obsolete laws re postal service. Civil Service.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1151....3/2/53. Authorize transfer to State of Tennessee of certain lands in VA center, Mountain Home, Tenn. Finance.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 1150....3/2/53. Extend franking privilege to, and provide office facilities and secretarial assistance for, former Presidents of U.S. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1113....2/27/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 1106....2/27/53. Make provisions re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1142....2/27/53. Amend act to provide extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigration inspectors and other employees of Immigration Service. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1110....2/27/53. Authorize appointment of a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. Armed Services.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 3467....2/25/53. Provide for credit upon retirement of an officer or employee from government service, to the individual account of such officer or employee in civil-service retirement and disability fund of a sum representing compensation for accumulated and current accrued sick leave. Civil Service.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3634....3/3/53. Amend 28 U.S.C. to provide for a limited judicial review of decisions of federal officers under finality clauses in government contracts. Judiciary.

COLE (R Mo.) HR 3471....2/25/53. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 3534....2/26/53. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 3602....3/2/53. Provide for garnishment, execution or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of U.S. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 3603....3/2/53. Provide for establishment of a commission to investigate and make recommendations re distribution of governmental functions and sources of revenue within framework of our federal, state and local systems of government. Government Operations.

HART (D N.J.) (by request) HR 3477....2/25/53. Extend to Canal Zone government and Panama Canal Company provisions of act facilitating settlement of accounts of certain deceased civilian officers and employees of the government, approved Aug. 3, 1950. Government Operations.

HART (D N.J.) (by request) HR 3478....2/25/53. Make provisions for relief of certain civilian personnel employed by Navy Dept. for expenses incurred incident to temporary duty performed at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1942. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 3540....2/26/53. Restore certain provisions of law affected by act to amend or repeal certain government property laws, approved Oct. 31, 1951 (65 stat. 701). Government Operations.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 3541....2/26/53. Simplify and consolidate laws re receipt of compensation from dual employments under U.S. Civil Service.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3499....2/25/53. Adjust grades of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 3544....2/26/53. Provide retroactive promotions for certain postal transportation clerks engaged in military service or service on war transfer during World War II. Civil Service.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 3595....3/2/53. Make provisions re compensation of certain laundry employees at U.S. naval hospitals. Civil Service.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3596....3/2/53. Provide a cost-of-living pay increase for employees of field service of post office. Civil Service.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 3660....3/3/53. Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about the construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

SMALL (R Md.) H J Res 204....3/3/53. Reimburse uncompensated leave to Government Printing Office employees earned during fiscal 1952. House Administration.

SMALL (R Md.) H J Res 205....3/3/53. Unify severance pay to federal employees. Rules.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3500....2/25/53. Provide for appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to provisions of civil service laws and regulations. Judiciary.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3550....2/26/53. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 3498....2/25/53. Provide reduced rates of postage on third-class matter mailed by organizations and associations of volunteer firemen. Civil Service.

SHAFER (R Mich.) HR 3599....3/2/53. Repeal certain laws authorizing Postmaster General, with approval of ICC, to revise parcel-post rates size, limits, zones and other conditions of mailability. Civil Service.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

*BARRETT (R Wyo.) Hunt (D Wyo.) S 1077....2/25/53. Provide compensation to Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of Indians for certain lands of Riverton reclamation project within ceded portion of Wind River Indian Reservation. Interior.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1072....2/25/53. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential and business purposes, requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1115....2/27/53. Authorize \$50 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.) Monroney (D Okla.) S 1122....2/27/53. Authorize transfer of certain lands to State of Oklahoma. Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1080....2/25/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1154 (a) to remove restrictions against selling of intoxicating liquors to Indians outside Indian country (with accompanying papers). Judiciary.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 1082....2/27/53. Approve a conveyance made by city of Charleston, S.C., to South Carolina State Port Authority of real property heretofore granted to said city of Charleston by U.S. Commerce.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 3474....2/25/53. Authorize presentation of claims of Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kalawatset) and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 3476....2/25/53. Provide compensation to Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for certain lands of Riverton reclamation project within ceded portion of Wind River Indian Reservation. Interior.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 3542....2/26/53. Authorize Secy. of Interior to grant easements for rights-of-way through, over and under parkway land along the line of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and authorize exchange of lands with other federal departments and agencies. Interior.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 3494....2/25/53. Confer on State of Wisconsin civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians in the state. Judiciary.

MCINTIRE (R Maine) HR 3609....3/2/53. Authorize conveyance of certain land in Acadia National Park to towns of Dedham and Otis and city of Ellsworth. Merchant Marine.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 3575....3/2/53. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted to Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

STAUFFER (R Pa.) HR 3647....3/3/53. Provide for establishment of an addition to Gettysburg National Cemetery on lands presently located within Gettysburg National Military Park. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 3612....3/2/53. Authorize transfer of certain lands to State of Oklahoma. Interior.

INTERNAL SECURITY

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3552....2/26/53. Authorize acquisition and interception of communications in interest of national security. Judiciary.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 1118....2/27/53. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.

COOPER (R Ky.) S 1092....2/27/53. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Finance.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1114....2/27/53. Make provisions re labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in U.S. and require certain information to appear on menus of public eating places serving such trout. Commerce.

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 1148....3/2/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Commerce.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3538....2/26/53. Provide for repair and rehabilitation of public airports damaged by armed services during the present national emergency, and extend beyond June 30, 1953, the availability of previous appropriations for payment of claims under sec. 17 of Federal Airport Act. Commerce.

HILL (R Colo.) H Res 158....2/26/53. Authorize printing of additional copies of report "Review of Small Business." House Administration.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3607....3/2/53. Provide for design, development and construction of prototype aircraft suitable to needs of local-service airlines. Commerce.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 3584....3/2/53. Amend act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S., approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. Judiciary.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 3495....2/25/53. Provide that certain vessels shall be subject to laws and regulations re inspection, safety and navigation of steam vessels. Merchant Marine.

REED (R Ill.) HR 3501....2/25/53. Define application of Federal Trade Commission Act and of Clayton Act to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

CONTROLS

*CAPEHART (R Ind.), Maybank (D S.C.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Frear (D Del.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Payne (R Maine), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 1081....2/25/53. Provide authority for temporary economic controls. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 3532....2/26/53. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 3633....3/3/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 3651....3/3/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 3577....3/2/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

BYRNE (D Pa.) HR 3578....3/2/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3470....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3475....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 3479....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 3484....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 3485....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3486....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3592....3/2/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 3657....3/3/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 3610....3/2/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3497....2/25/53. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 3532.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WIER (D Minn.) HR 3661....3/3/53. Amend sec. 2 of Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, to invalidate federal migratory bird-hunting stamps in states which prohibit by law the taking of migratory waterfowl by non-residents. Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 1104....2/27/53. Revive and re-enact act of Dec. 21, 1944, authorizing City of Clinton Bridge Commission to construct, maintain and operate a bridge and approaches across the Mississippi River at or near cities of Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill. Public Works.

GORE (D Tenn.) S 1144....2/27/53. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee for navigation, flood control and hydroelectric power. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1065....2/25/53. Provide for creation of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., to construct part of St. Lawrence Seaway in U.S. territory, establish cooperation with Canada in construction, operation and control; and authorize works for improvement of navigation in Great Lakes System above Lake Erie. Foreign Relations.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1066....2/25/53. Authorize certain works for improvement of navigation in Great Lakes system above Lake Erie. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1116....2/27/53. Authorize Chief of Engineers to review operation of projects for flood control for Red Lake River, Minn., with a view to determining whether further projects are necessary. Public Works.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1117....2/27/53. Provide for construction of a chapel at Fort Snelling National Cemetery, Minn. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 1108....2/27/53. Amend laws re construction of federal-aid highways to provide for equality of treatment of railroads and other public utilities re cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by construction of such highways. Public Works.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1145....2/27/53. Authorize improvement of Blaine Harbor, Wash. Public Works.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 3579....3/2/53. Provide for construction of highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 3528....2/26/53. Increase amount authorized to be appropriated under Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952 for construction and improvement of national system of interstate highways designated in accordance with sec. 7 of Act of 1944. Public Works.

KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) HR 3637....3/3/53. Set aside proceeds of manufacturers' excise taxes on automobiles, tires and tubes, gasoline, and lubricating oil for federal aid road act. Public Works.

OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 3529....2/26/53. Similar to DONDERO (R Mich.), HR 3528.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 3597....3/2/53. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of lower Cumberland Dam and Reservoir on Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee for navigation, flood control and hydroelectric power. Public Works.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 3656....3/3/53. Permit charging of tolls on certain highways constructed with federal aid. Public Works.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 3549....2/26/53. Authorize TVA to construct a bridge across Power River Arm of Norris Lake. Public Works.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 3598....3/2/53. Consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project. Interior.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 3645....3/3/53. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, Calif., for flood control purposes. Public Works.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3614....3/2/53. Direct Secretary of Army to complete survey of Pecatonica flood area and to appropriate \$25,000 for such purpose. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 1157....3/2/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit reimportation free of duty of certain articles exported under lease to foreign manufacturers. Finance.

*IVES (R N.Y.), Flanders (R Vt.) S 1154....3/2/53. Provide for deduction of subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for purposes of federal income tax. Finance.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 3468....2/25/53. Amend section 1701 (a) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of any admission all proceeds of which inure exclusively to benefit of a nonprofit community amateur theater. Ways and Means.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 3469....2/25/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid or incurred by taxpayer for his own education or for education of any other person. Ways and Means.

CONDON (D Calif.) HR 3562....3/3/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that a construction worker may deduct from gross income expenses paid or incurred for transportation between his home and site of construction project. Ways and Means.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 3563....3/3/53. Grant foster children dependency status for federal income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

COON (R Ore.) HR 3580....3/2/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on transportation of property shall not apply in case of certain property exported from the U.S. Ways and Means.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 3583....3/2/53. Provide for deduction of subscription charges to certain prepayment health service plans for purposes of federal income tax. Ways and Means.

GENTRY (D Tex.) HR 3635....3/3/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax, admissions to athletic games, if proceeds inure exclusively to benefit of a junior college. Ways and Means.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 3482....2/25/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to provide that automobiles, trucks, buses and parts thereof shall be exempt from duty. Ways and Means.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 3483....2/25/53. Terminate tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3585....3/2/53. Similar to D'EWART (R Mont.), HR 3583.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 3586....3/2/53. Similar to D'EWART (R Mont.), HR 3582.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 3638....3/3/53. Amend sec. 3469 of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax the transportation of persons to and from Mexico, and to and from Central America and West Indies. Ways and Means.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 3589....3/2/53. Amend sec. 1701 Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of any opera conducted under municipal auspices or by a non-profit civic or community membership association. Ways and Means.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 3590....3/2/53. Amend sec. 1701 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions to a planetarium. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 3531....2/26/53. Provide for payment of federal unemployment taxes into federal unemployment account to be available for administration of unemployment compensation laws and public employment offices, and to return to states excess of such taxes over such administrative expenses. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 3591....3/2/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age and blindness) from \$600 to \$700. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3530....2/26/53. Similar to MASON (R Ill.), HR 3531.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 3491....2/25/53. Make provisions to amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3593....3/2/53. Permit deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by working mothers in providing care for their children while they are at work. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3658....3/3/53. Extend for additional 2 years existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 3659....3/3/53. Extend until July 1, 1955, period during which personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders shall be exempt from duty. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3646....3/3/53. Clarify Internal Revenue Code re filing of claims for refund. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3600....3/2/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit accelerated amortization re certain facilities constructed or acquired in foreign countries which will help make available to foreign investors and labor the economic benefits of American production, distribution and management techniques. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 3553....2/26/53. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old-age and blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

Feb. 25 - March 3

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

S J Res 27. Amend National Housing Act by increasing FHA title I loan insurance authorization from \$1.25 billion to \$1.75 billion. CAPE-HART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate Feb. 25. House vacated passage of H J Res 160, a similar bill, and passed Feb. 26.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 10. Prohibit the transportation of obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 11. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code re mailing of obscene matter. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.

S 35. Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Feb. 25.

S 799. Amend Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 by including displaced communities among those eligible to receive benefits of the act. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.

S Res 84. Express sense of Senate that vicious and inhuman campaign of the Soviet government against religious minorities deserve strongest condemnation. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 25. Passed Senate, 79-0, Feb. 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 16. Provide for loyalty checks of Senate employees. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 2.

S Res 49. Investigate certain matters respecting postal rates and charges in handling mail matter. CARLSON (R Kan.) and JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 16. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 16. Senate Rules and Administration reported, authorizing \$100,000, March 2.

S Res 81. Authorize study and investigation of right of Palestinian Arab refugees. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported March 2. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration March 2.

S Res 86. Provide for expenditure of \$190,000 for hearings and investigations by Senate Armed Services Committee. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 27.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1525. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park in Territory of Hawaii. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar, March 2.

HR 1527. Authorize U.S. acquisition of remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend National Park. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 2.

HR 1528. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 2.

HR 1529. Provide for development of building materials in Alaska through removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 2.

HR 1813. Require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House amended, on consent calendar March 2.

HR 1816. Repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on public domain. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 2.

HR 2322. Require an annual review of military personnel requirements. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 18. Passed House, 370-0, Feb. 25.

HR 2466. Extend free postage for members of armed forces in Korea and combat zones. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 24. Passed House on consent calendar March 2.

HR 3053. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 16. Passed House, amended to provide \$925,172,920; 369-2, Feb. 19. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate, amended, March 2.

HR 3602. Make certain provisions re schedules of arrival and departure of mail and repeal certain obsolete laws relating to postal service. BERRY (R S.D.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 23. Passed House on consent calendar March 2.

H J Res 160. Increase title I loan insurance authorization of FHA from \$1,250 million to \$1,750 million. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 19. Passed House on division vote, 296-1, Feb. 25. House vacated proceedings and passed S J Res 27 in lieu Feb. 26.

H Res 150. Authorize expenditure of \$355,050 by Government Operations Committee. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Administration reported Feb. 25. House adopted Feb. 25.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2330. Continue the provisions of the Dependents' Assistance Act from April 30, 1953, until July 1, 1955. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 25.

- HR 3575.** Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on an equal footing with the original states. **SAYLOR** (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3.
- H Res 34.** Authorize the making of an inspection of the Veterans Administration. **ROGERS** (R Mass.). House Rules reported March 3.
- H Res 109.** Authorize House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. **MILLER** (R Neb.). House Rules reported March 3.
- H Res 126.** Direct House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production and consumption of newsprint. **WOLVERTON** (R N.J.). House Rules reported March 3.
- H Res 127.** Authorize House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to conduct investigations and studies re matters within its jurisdiction. **WOLVERTON** (R N.J.). House Rules reported March 3.

EXECUTIVE ACTION, REPORTS

DAIRY SUPPORTS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced Feb. 27 the Agriculture Department will continue for another year to support prices of dairy products at 90 per cent of parity. (For background on price supports, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 257).

Benson said assurances were given by the dairy industry it would work out a program during the year ahead requiring less government aid.

Because parity prices are slightly lower than a year ago, the new support prices will be slightly lower than at present. In the case of butter, the current support rate is 67.75 cents a pound. In the new marketing year beginning April 1, the butter support price is expected to be about 65.75 cents.

NATO PROTOCOL

President Eisenhower asked the Senate Feb. 27 to ratify the North Atlantic Treaty protocol on the status of International Military Headquarters. The protocol (Executive B, 83rd Congress) was signed at Paris on Aug. 28, 1952. The President described the document as necessary for furtherance of the NATO defense effort.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER SALE

Harry McDonald, Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, March 2 recommended to the President and Congress that the RFC sell its half-billion dollar synthetic rubber monopoly to private industry. McDonald estimated disposal would take about 15 months, if the Congress so authorized.

McDonald said the sale would have to meet three main conditions: The government must get the "maximum return" on its investment; new owners must maintain a "going" synthetic rubber industry; a "competitive" industry must be born.

The report said the program has cost the taxpayers \$446.5 million. It said the original cost was \$508 million.

DULLES RETIRES VINCENT

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 4 retired career diplomat John Carter Vincent, effective March 31. Vincent has been under fire from Congressional probbers for years. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 253, 256). A Civil Service Loyalty Review board held there was "reasonable doubt" of Vincent's loyalty but Dulles said he did not believe Vincent was a "security risk." Dulles concluded, however, that Vincent's handling of U.S. policy in the Far East during World War II "showed a failure to meet the standard...demanded for a foreign service officer of his experience."

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) March 4 condemned Dulles' ruling on the Vincent case a "subterfuge."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said he didn't believe Vincent was entitled to the pension of about \$8,100 a year which he will receive through retirement. Vincent, 52, spent 29 years with the State Department.

Dulles said Feb. 27 it will take months to "reorganize" the State Department and get its personnel in "satisfactory shape." He said he welcomes Congressional investigations that will make the Department "more competent, loyal and secure." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282).

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

In a Feb. 28 newsletter, **Rep. John M. Vorys** (R Ohio) said, "We should revise our customs regulations to eliminate procedural red tape that helps no one, protects no one and makes trading harder. We should make it easier for friendly nations to sell to us."

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) told the Senate Feb. 27, "If the national debt is too high, if our expenditures are too high, if our taxes are too high, then that is the responsibility of the Congress, because Congress alone controls the purse strings. If Congress believes that expenditures ought to be reduced, Congress ought to reduce them. We ought not to blame anyone other than ourselves."

In a March 2 press release, **Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy** (D Miss.), said, "Cotton producers have long been aware that production of unmanageable surpluses of cotton benefits no one, and in fact, brings the threat of ruin to everyone connected with the industry. Most cotton farmers are entirely willing to regulate their production in a sensible manner that will require a minimum of governmental price support and other assistance."

Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) told the House March 2, "This Congress has the power to grant a pay increase to every workingman in America. It can be done in either one of two ways: By passing HR 1, the individual income tax reduction bill; or by raising the individual exemption from \$600 to \$700."

In a televised speech in New York Feb. 26, **Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr.** (D N.Y.) said, "Here we Northerners have been charging violations of civil rights in Miami, Birmingham and throughout the South, while behind our backs in New York City, efforts were being made by our own officials to keep citizens from appealing to the federal government. Southern members of the Congress are mad and justifiably so. What a contrast between our police commissioner and the commissioner of Dallas, Tex., who automatically refers all cases of police brutality to the FBI. He says he is glad to do it."

In a Feb. 28 newsletter, **Rep. James E. Van Zandt** (R Pa.), said, "The first effort to get the government out of its role as a competitor with privately owned industry can be credited to Secretary of Commerce Weeks. He recently offered for sale or lease the government-owned and operated barge lines of the Inland Waterways Corporation."

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) said in a March 2 newsletter, "There are five major causes of the comparative disadvantages under which the farmer labors in an industrial economy. They include: Natural hazards, extreme price fluctuations, high fixed costs of operation, surplus rural population and institutionalized costs of the industrial system, such as tariffs, minimum wages and depletion allowances."

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) inserted the following, in its entirety, in the Appendix of the Congressional Record of March 2, "Mr. Speaker, if Mr. Truman writes his biography, will he include all his letters?"

Stevenson In Los Angeles

Before leaving the United States on a four-month global tour, Adlai E. Stevenson Feb. 26 addressed a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Los Angeles.

The defeated Democratic Presidential candidate asked his party never to sow "division when it is so important to harvest unity."

Stevenson said he hoped "we shall be spared the spectacle of Democratic orators taking a leaf from recent history and mouthing nonsense about 'Eisenhower's war.'"

He asserted that President Eisenhower, in his proposal for a resolution censuring Soviet violations of World War II agreements with this country, had "repudiated the Republican campaign mythology about dark and sinister agreements at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam." (See page 315.)

The former Illinois governor also said the President "properly rebuked" Congressional Republicans seeking to cut taxes before spending was reduced.

CAMPAIGN "HINDSIGHT"

Stevenson, writing in Life magazine Feb. 26, said that although his "talk sense" Presidential campaign failed, he thinks political leaders should tell the hard truth. He said Republican campaigners avoided "reasoned and precise debate" on the real issues and turned to what he called easy appeals and false issues about Korea, government corruption and communism. He criticized President Eisenhower's campaign tactics only on his use of the Korean issue.

RUSSELL HITS "LIBERALS"

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), a leading contender for the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination, Feb. 28 told a Raleigh, N.C., Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner that "self-styled Liberals" would bring the Democrats down to defeat in 1954 unless they quit trying to "drive the South out of the party."

The speech, broadcast in North Carolina, urged party unity on a give-and-take basis, and said efforts of extremists to take over the party in 1952 succeeded only in driving out part of the South.

Russell praised the 1952 party nominees, Stevenson and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), as "great Americans."

SAYS RADIO PLAN HALTED

House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), March 2 told the House the Democratic National Committee apparently was trying to drive Sen. Russell out of the party, because, he said, it withdrew requests for time to broadcast Russell's Raleigh speech.

Halleck said apparently "the radicals who have captured control of the Democratic Party" did not approve of some of Russell's statements.

Study GOP Affairs

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee met Feb. 28 to consider the topics of campaign financing, permanent headquarters location, staff appointments, headquarters budget, and job patronage.

McIntyre Faries of California, Chairman of the 16-member group, said prior administrations had "abused" the civil service system. Democrats had effected an "intentional blanketing-in to take care of politically minded people," he said.

State Roundup

KENTUCKY: Political leader E. H. Crump Feb. 27 criticized Gov. Frank Clement and his administration for its part in what he said was hasty consideration of a bill to boost truck weight limits. Clement reported Feb. 28 that he alone "would be governor." Crump backed Clement in the 1952 gubernatorial election.

NEW JERSEY: New Jersey Attorney General Theodore D. Parsons testified at a legislative hearing March 2 that Republican State Chairman John Dickerson quoted slain gangster Willie Moretti as saying he paid \$10,000 a month to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll's office for gambling protection in 1947 and 1948.

PENNSYLVANIA: Maj. Gen. Daniel B. Strickler of Lancaster, Pa., lieutenant governor in 1947-1950, said March 2, friends had suggested he seek the governorship in 1954. He said it was "too early" to give his answer.

MARYLAND: James W. Miller of the Republican Activities Committee of Maryland, in a letter March 2, said Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) should resign as National Committeeman because of conflicting activities. The letter also criticized McKeldin for "overwhelming distribution of patronage to Democrats."

Political Longevity Advice

House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), 71, celebrated his 40th year in Congress March 4 with advice for his colleagues on how to stay in office for a long time. Rayburn, who in two periods of Democratic control was Speaker of the House longer than any other man in U.S. history, said, "Be reasonable."

LA FOLLETTE EULOGY

The Senate held memorial services for the late ex-Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. on March 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 287). In the past, such services have been held only for Senators who die in office. Among those eulogizing La Follette was Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), GOP floor leader, who said, "He knew more about the Senate than any other Senator." Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) said La Follette considered public service "a challenge to do service for the underprivileged." Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), who served in the Senate with both "young Bob" and his father, said, "he was a man of great character."

"Effective Congress" Committee

Working behind the scenes on Capitol Hill is the National Committee for an Effective Congress, an organization said to have been formed to elect and support "men of caliber whose general outlook is liberal."

Although few political observers seem to be familiar with this group, it has played an active part in the elections of the last five years and is now, in the words of an official, "emerging from pilot plant into full-fledged operation as an outfit whose major concern is Congress."

This concern is expressed through briefing and assistance to Members of Congress on specific legislative matters, mobilization of political leadership at the grass roots, and raising of campaign funds for certain Committee-backed candidates.

Chairman of the group is Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright. Among 35 prominent names on its board of trustees are Frederick Lewis Allen, former editor of Harper's; ex-attorney General Thurman Arnold; Evans Clark, director of the 20th Century Fund; Sumner Welles, former Secretary of State; Gen. Telford Taylor, U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials; Robert R. Nathan, economist; songwriter Oscar Hammerstein II; and Sidney H. Scheuer, New York businessman and head of the Ethical Culture Society, a "human relations group."

The legislative and operational staff consists of two campaign directors, Maurice Rosenblatt, former Wisconsin newspaperman, and George E. Agree, a former film script writer.

TOOK FORM IN 1948

The Committee for an Effective Congress got its start in 1948 through the efforts of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), James Roosevelt and Rosenblatt. These men, according to Rosenblatt, were so impressed with the work of Henry J. Kaiser's League for Franchise Education in educating citizens to vote, that they decided to attempt to provide a "channel of action for people already politically sophisticated."

During the 1948 election -- and again, in 1949, 1950 and 1952 -- the Committee raised campaign funds, pinpointing these funds on contests involving men who met the group's "three-point test:"

Is he a self-starting, independent liberal? Does he need money? Can he get elected?

After the 1948 election, six winning Senators who had received financial aid from the Committee, wrote an open letter, stating in part: "We are personally grateful for the splendid assistance (in) our campaign efforts...It is of the utmost importance that the Committee be continued...To win elections is but the beginning of the important job of developing and passing progressive legislation for our people."

This letter was signed by Democratic Senators Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), James E. Murray (Mont.), and Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.).

Appeal Lobby Ruling

The Justice Department Feb. 27 filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court to reverse the Jan. 30 ruling of a District Court that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is unconstitutional. (For details of court ruling, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 151, 183-184, 242.)

The Department had charged four persons with lobby law violations in the case ruled on Jan. 30. The defendants have 15 days after formal notification of the appeal in which to file an objection or motion for dismissal.

In its appeal notice statement, the government contended Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff was wrong in his ruling and that the case merited Supreme Court attention.

Meanwhile, a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee headed by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) March 4 directed its staff to prepare a lobby law amendment to meet objections raised by court rulings. (See "Lobby Law" in CQ Weekly Committee Roundup.)

According to officials, the group solicited some of its campaign funds "outside Committee channels, as direct contributions from individuals."

The Committee has supported "a bipartisan slate of candidates", including such Republicans as George Marshall (when he ran against Democratic Sen. Pat McCarran in Nevada), Sens. Charles W. Tobey (N.H.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), and Frederick G. Payne (Maine). On the Democratic side, it has backed former Sens. William Benton (Conn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Blair Moody (Mich.) and others.

Altogether, Committee officials say, it has helped elect 14 Democrats and eight Republicans.

The Committee has also been active along other lines. In 1949 it sponsored two broadcasts by Harold Ickes in New York, which reportedly were said by ex-President Truman to have been responsible for Sen. Herbert H. Lehman's (D) victory over John Foster Dulles in the Senatorial race.

In 1952 the group underwrote the Harvard Civil Liberties Appeal, signed by three Harvard professors (Mark De Howe, Archibald MacLeish and Arthur M. Schlesinger) on behalf of the candidacies of Benton, Gov. Henry F. Schricker (Ind.) and Thomas E. Fairchild (Wis.).

CONDITIONS FOR SUPPORT

In all elections the Committee made its support contingent on the candidate's promise to help develop a "creative" American foreign policy; work with other Congressional liberals "as an affirmative team"; and call on the Committee for aid whenever he needed it, after being elected.

The group has a Capitol Hill office in back of the Senate Office Building (headquarters in New York.) One official said "The average Congressman depends heavily on the material and legislation prepared for him ...you've got to keep at him so other pressures won't corral him."

"Where foreign lobbies have tried to manipulate Congress, the Committee has alerted certain Congressmen and given them specific material as ammunition," according to a Committee official.

The Committee says it has had a role in "instigating and following through on" such Congressional action as publication of the record of the Nuremberg trials, and that it stimulated the 1951 China Lobby debate. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 251).

ISSUES POLITICAL REPORTS

In an effort to influence community leadership all over the country, the group issues a bi-monthly Congressional report, along with special memos, to several thousand members, keeping them up to date on developments in the political arena.

For example, the Committee said in a Dec. 5, 1952 bulletin that "Republican control of Congress (was) barely swung by Ike's personal victory" and that the "Democrats' neglect of Congressional candidates contributed to (the Democrats) loss of control." The report said Democrats "gave only 1.6 per cent of their national funds to Congressional candidates, against 17 per cent distributed by Republicans."

The Committee also maintains contact with a growing number of "correspondents" in various states, and hopes to sponsor bi-annual meetings in large cities, at which Congressmen will speak in support of its objectives.

This year, officials of the organization are working to "encourage new realism in dealing with Congress on liberal issues." One long-time Washington lobbyist told CQ: "The Committee is young, but it's accomplishing as much as a lot of older, better-known groups."

FOREIGN POLICY BRIEFS

BRITISH TALKS

British and American foreign policy and financial officials March 4 began a series of conferences in Washington, D.C., on Britain's economic problems. Those at the initial meeting included British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey and Harold E. Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator.

URGES SHIPS FOR CHINA

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) March 4 said the U.S. should furnish fighting ships to the Chinese Nationalists.

"Certainly if it was in our interest to supply the British with 50 destroyers in 1940, when we were not at war, then it is in our interest to do as much for the Chinese Nationalists in 1953, when we are at war and they are our allies," said Martin.

PROPOSE ASIA PLAN

The Commonwealth Club of California March 4 recommended abandoning the "containment" foreign policy in favor of "seizing the initiative" in Asia.

The club's proposals, made after two years of study of Pacific Ocean problems, included blockade of the China coast, authorizing bombing of all important military targets in China, use of Nationalist Chinese troops in Korea, and permitting UN aircraft to pursue Communist planes across the Yalu River.

CAUTIONS ON TARIFF CUTS

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee March 27 said any tariff reductions must be applied "carefully and gradually" to avoid creating unemployment. He told the Foreign Policy Institute that careless tariff cuts might undercut the national economy.

UN ASSOCIATION

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 3 told the American Association for the United Nations that the "Middle East could explode any day." He warned that "the Soviet Union would like nothing better than for the United States to become so preoccupied with Korea that we take our eyes off" other critical spots.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the AAUN March 1 that world security might be better achieved through regional defense arrangements because of Russia's use of the veto in the UN. But, he added, "The United Nations does represent something ... which is bound in the long run to prevail."

Carroll Binder, editorial writer of the Minneapolis Tribune, addressing the group March 2 said the Senate proposal to restrict U.S. Executive powers to make treaties is typical of "confusions and anxieties" which threaten the existence of the UN.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) March 3 gave the AAUN a three-point plan for ending the Korea war stalemate. He said the UN should broadcast to Communist soldiers and civilians its offer of these peace terms: A neutral zone along the Yalu to be inspected and administered by a commission of Asiatics, reconstruction of housing and industry in North and South Korea, free elections throughout the re-united country.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said the United States "dare not" accept the Bricker proposal to limit the Senate's treaty-making powers. (See page 315).

MOVE TO BLOCK RED TRADE

Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen March 2 announced the appointment of William J. Donovan, World War II head of the Office of Strategic Services, as a special consultant in a drive to cut off strategic supplies reaching Communist countries.

Floor Action

SENATE PASSES FUNDS BILL

The Senate March 2 passed its first appropriations bill (HR 3053) of the 1953 session by voice vote. The second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal 1953 carried a total of \$947,325,579, an increase of \$22,152,659 over the figure approved by the House when it passed the bill Feb. 19. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 248).

As debate opened March 2, Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) declared that the \$60,000 Senate Committee provision for the Council of Economic Advisers was "unique" as "the only appropriation item for an agency which has no head." He urged the President to appoint three economic advisers.

Pointing to the 59.3 per cent reduction by Congress of former President Truman's request, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) praised "the spirit of economy" on the part of the new Administration officials who, he said, had testified that they could "get along without that additional appropriation." All the funds in the bill were slated for various government agencies and departments.

After all Senate Appropriations Committee amendments had been agreed to, Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Chairman of the unit, offered an amendment he said the Committee was unanimous in authorizing. The amendment did not affect the money total of the bill but authorized payments to local educational agencies providing free public education for children with a parent employed on federal property within commuting distance but not in the same state as the educational agency. The amendment was agreed to without objection.

APPROVE LAND PURCHASE

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) proposed an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase 1,500 acres of land for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in enlarging the Picacho Reservoir in Arizona and for the Wapato irrigation project in Washington. The amendment, which also involved no appropriation, was agreed to by voice vote.

Following passage of HR 3053 on a voice vote, the Senate agreed to request a conference with the House to iron out differences in the two versions. The House March 3 agreed to the conference.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Authorize payments to educational agencies providing free public education for children with a parent employed on federal property not in the same state. Without Objection.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to buy land for use by Bureau of Indian Affairs, Voice.

Committee Action

The Senate made no changes in the supplemental appropriations recommended by its Appropriations Committee, which had reported the bill (HR 3053) Feb. 27 with the \$947,325,579 total. The Committee considered total budget estimates of \$2,327,521,114, of which \$13,801,524 had been submitted after House passage of the bill.

The Appropriations unit concurred in House action in cutting a \$24 million request for federal aid to schools to \$20.5 million, and in dropping a \$1.2 billion provision for the Defense Department.

The Senate group recommended a House-approved provision of \$1 million for grants to the Philippine Republic, and cut by \$1 million a House provision of \$2.5 million for the International Boundary and Water Commission. The Committee recommended that the \$1 million be made up by transferring it from funds for the State Department's International Information Administration, which includes the Voice of America program.

ADDS, HIKES FUNDS

But the Senate Appropriations unit hiked or added on several amounts. It upped to \$60,000, the House provision of \$25,000 for the President's Council of Economic Advisers. (Mr. Truman had requested \$75,000). And it increased the President's emergency fund to \$250,000. The House had granted \$75,000. Both figures were below the \$350,000 requested.

In revising the House-passed version, the Committee wrote in the following major provisions:

Payment of \$12,500 for the widow of the late Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn)

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy -- \$14,000

For operation of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's automobile -- \$980

Inquiries and Investigations -- \$500,000

New rugs and an air conditioning system in the Senate Office Building -- \$54,000

Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor -- \$80,000 for expenses in connection with the program of unemployment compensation to veterans.

SENATE CONDEMNED PERSECUTIONS

The Senate Feb. 27 agreed to a resolution (S Res 84) condemning Soviet persecution of religious and ethnic groups in countries behind the Iron Curtain. The Senate agreed to the resolution on a 79-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 312).

By March 4, all but two of the 17 absent Senators had announced they would have voted for the resolution had they been present. The two not officially recorded were Guy Cordon (R Ore.) and William E. Jenner (R Ind.).

The resolution was introduced Feb. 25 by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. It grew out of two resolutions submitted on Jan. 16, one by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) for himself and 21 others (S Res 70), and another, by Sens. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) (S Res 71).

A Foreign Relations subcommittee consisting of Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Chairman, and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) considered both resolutions and recommended introduction of S Res 84.

An amendment by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to ask the President to urge the United Nations to take "appropriate action" against the persecutions was agreed to by the Senate. As passed, S Res 84 referred to all religious groups behind the Iron Curtain. The original resolutions (S Res 70, S Res 71) condemned recent manifestations of Soviet anti-Semitism.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Urge stronger action by the UN General Assembly in condemnation of persecutions.

CORRECTION

In the brief story, "Senate Condemns Persecutions" on page 287, please correct the roll-call vote to read 79-0 (instead of 70-0).

PATRONAGE JOBS LIST

The Senate March 4 approved a resolution (S Res 87) to spend \$1,200 to print an additional 2,000 copies of a list of government jobs not under Civil Service (S Doc. 18). The Civil Service Commission estimated in two reports to Congress, on Feb. 20 and March 2, that there were 170,000 such jobs in this country and 148,000 abroad. While these positions are not under Civil Service, many of them are under merit or require special qualifications and are not easily open to political appointment.

MORE PATRONAGE ?

President Eisenhower March 5 ordered the drafting of an executive order to provide the heads of agencies with "greater freedom" in determining who should occupy a number of jobs now under Civil Service. White House Press Secretary James Hagerty said the order would make it possible to fire some holders of policy-making jobs. The action will affect "several hundred" positions, according to the President's directive.

INVESTIGATIONS MONEY

The House March 5 unanimously adopted a resolution (H Res 126) authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate all phases of the newsprint industry. The probe will continue a study made by the 82nd Congress. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 354, 357).

Other committee investigations authorized by the House were: Veterans (H Res 34), Interior and Insular Affairs (H Res 109) and Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H Res 127).

In addition the House committee voted funds for these previously approved probes (CQ Weekly Report, p. 275): Armed Services, \$150,000 (H Res 156); Education and Labor, \$50,000 (H Res 116); Foreign Affairs, \$75,000 (H Res 145); Judiciary, \$110,000 (H Res 66); Post Office and Civil Service, \$50,000 (H Res 148); and Ways and Means, \$100,000 (H Res 123).

Statehood and States' Rights

Hawaiian statehood and "tidelands" oil appeared to be scheduled for early debate by Congress. In their weekly conference with the President March 2, Congressional leaders did not give top priority to either topic, since it is not known when the legislation dealing with each will clear committees. However both subjects were discussed at the meeting.

(For House committee action on HR 3575, the Hawaiian statehood bill, see page 315; for conclusion of hearings on "tidelands," see page 319.)

GI FREE MAIL

The House passed and sent to the Senate March 2 a bill (HR 2466) extending for two years free mailing privileges for combat zone GI's. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252). Passage was by unanimous consent.

The present law allows free mailing to armed forces personnel in Korea. It expires June 30. As approved by the House, the bill would extend the privilege to Korean veterans hospitalized overseas.

STALIN DEATH COMMENT

Members of Congress emphasized the future in comments on the March 5 death of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) expected a "more reasonable attitude" from the new Premier. Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) hoped Russia wouldn't "be worse; she was bad enough under Stalin."

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said no one can predict the effect of Stalin's passing. Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee hoped for "peace for the Russian people and more security for ourselves."

Other comment: Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) "The new leader may start a war to develop internal unity." Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) of the House Armed Services Committee said, "If we have a war, it will be because new leaders want to keep control at home." Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.) said war will be pushed "further away." Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said, "I don't look for much change."

INVESTIGATOR'S DEFENSE

Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) March 5 inserted in the Congressional Record a statement by Robert B. Barker, identified as having been the House Un-American Activities Committee investigator dismissed for giving inaccurate information about Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 281).

Barker's statement said no member of the nine-man Committee asked him to explain how the error occurred, so he felt compelled to present "the facts." He said it was a "natural thing" for a Russian translator at the Library of Congress to assume the letter writer quoted in Pravda was Mrs. Meyer, wife of Washington Post publisher Eugene Meyer. He said information given to him orally, as well as written translation from the Legislative Reference Service had the name incorrectly as Meyer. (The letter was written by a Mrs. G.S. Mayer of Port Clements, B.C.).

Senate Vote: Minority Persecutions

1. Condemnation of Soviet persecutions (S Res 84). Express sense of Senate that it condemns the persecution of religious and ethnic minorities by the Soviet Government and its satellites. Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 79-0, Feb. 27. See story, p. 310.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	REPUBLICANS	1	DEMOCRATS	1	
	YEAS	YEAS	39		YEAS	39
	NAYS	NAYS	0		NAYS	0

	1		1		1		1
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hill (D)	Y	Gillette (D)	Y	Butler (R)	Y	Green (D)	Y
Sparkman (D)	✓	Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Griswold (R)	✓	Pastore (D)	Y
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Goldwater (R)	Y	Carlson (R)	Y	Malone (R)	Y	Johnston (D)	Y
Hayden (D)	Y	Schoeppel (R)	Y	McCarran (D)	Y	Maybank (D)	Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fulbright (D)	Y	Clements (D)	Y	Bridges (R)	Y	Case (R)	Y
McClellan (D)	✓	Cooper (R)	✓	Tobey (R)	Y	Mundt (R)	Y
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Knowland (R)	Y	Ellender (D)	Y	Hendrickson (R)	Y	Gore (D)	Y
Kuchel (R)	Y	Long (D)	Y	Smith (R)	Y	Kefauver (D)	Y
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS	
Johnson (D)	Y	Payne (R)	Y	Anderson (D)	Y	Daniel (D)	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Smith (R)	Y	Chavez (D)	✓	Johnson (D)	Y
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH	
Bush (R)	Y	Beall (R)	✓	Ives (R)	Y	Bennett (R)	Y
Purcell (R)	✓	Butler (R)	Y	Lehman (D)	Y	Watkins (R)	✓
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Frear (D)	✓	Kennedy (D)	Y	Hoey (D)	Y	Aiken (R)	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Saltonstall (R)	Y	Smith (D)	✓	Flanders (R)	✓
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Holland (D)	Y	Ferguson (R)	Y	Langer (R)	Y	Byrd (D)	Y
Smathers (D)	Y	Potter (R)	Y	Young (R)	Y	Robertson (D)	Y
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON	
George (D)	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	✓	Jackson (D)	✓
Russell (D)	Y	Thye (R)	Y	Taft (R)	Y	Magnuson (D)	Y
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Dworshak (R)	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	Kerr (D)	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Monroney (D)	✓	Neely (D)	Y
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN	
Dirksen (R)	Y	Hennings (D)	Y	Cordon (R)	?	McCarthy (R)	Y
Douglas (D)	Y	Symington (D)	✓	Morse (I)	Y	Wiley (R)	Y
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Capehart (R)	Y	Mansfield (D)	Y	Duff (R)	Y	Barrett (R)	Y
Jenner (R)	?	Murray (D)	Y	Martin (R)	Y	Hunt (D)	Y

Swings From Both Sides Of Plate

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BATS OUT BILLS FOR CONGRESSMEN

How many Congressmen actually draft the bills, resolutions and amendments they introduce in Congress? No accurate count can be made but it's a safe bet that the percentage is small.

Many bills are drawn by executive agencies and introduced by legislators acting for the Administration.

But probably many more are drafted by almost unknown legal specialists in the Offices of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and House. Set up in 1919, the Offices provide technical assistance on legal and drafting problems to the Committees and Members of each house.

During the 82nd Congress the House Counsel's staff handled 313 requests from standing Committees and 2,500 requests from 365 Congressmen. The Senate Office, during the 81st Congress (which was in session longer than the 82nd), handled 643 Committee requests and 3,801 from Senators.

Assignments vary from a simple request to bring a bill's language up to date to a job of drafting a tax bill, which may take the time of two lawyers working for three months.

Requests from Committees get priority consideration. A member of the Legislative Counsel's staff frequently sits in on executive meetings where Committee members work out the language of a "clean bill" (see Glossary, CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 13) or amendments to a bill already introduced.

DRAFTSMAN'S DUTIES

The work of the Office seldom is mentioned in the houses or before their committees but testifying before the House Labor Committee, March 18, 1949, Gerald D. Morgan, a former member of the House Legislative Counsel's Office, described his work in assisting Committees: "I never made any (policy) recommendations. In the Legislative Counsel's Office we were draftsmen and that was all we were. We drafted anything any Committee wanted, whether we thought it was a good thing or a bad thing."

The role of a draftsman was described by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), who told how the Committee, in putting together a complicated bill, needed "a legislative draftsman who would understand how to phrase it in intelligent and in understandable and in legal language."

SELECTIONS SANS POLITICS

The Legislative Counsel of the House is appointed by the Speaker and the Senate Counsel by the President Pro Tempore, "without reference to political affiliations." They have always been picked from among staff members of the Office. The nine other lawyers and four clerks in each Office are appointed by the Counsel.

The House has had only two Legislative Counsels since 1919. The first served for 30 years.

The present Counsel, Allan H. Perley, joined the staff in 1925 and had been head of the Office since 1949. John H. Simms, Legislative Counsel of the Senate, has been with the Office since 1936 and has been Counsel since 1950. He told CQ that there never has been a turnover in Office personnel when party control of Congress changed.

NON-PARTISAN JOB

Describing how his staff works "both sides of the fence," Simms said lawyers in the Office had helped draft both the original McCarran immigration bill and the opposing Humphrey-Lehman substitute measure offered in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 154-160).

In requesting drafting assistance, a Senator may follow three procedures, Simms said. He may send the Counsel letters from constituents complaining of some hardship and ask the Counsel to draw up a bill to remedy the situation. Or the Senator may attach a memorandum outlining his own views and ask the Counsel to put them in legal form. A third method is for the Senator to have his Administrative Assistant work closely with a Legislative Counsel staff member in drawing up the legislation.

House Counsel Perley said requests sometimes are so vague that the staff cannot make out the purpose of proposed legislation. Even the Congressman may be in the dark, for suggested bills often are sent in by constituents' lawyers or by organizations in the Congressman's home town, Perley said. It is up to the Legislative Counsel's Office to make legal sense of the proposal, no matter what its practical value may be.

STAFF INCREASED IN 1946

The work load of the two Offices has increased greatly since enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which authorized an increase in staff from 11 to 28 persons. The Act also strengthened the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, which provides much of the research and background information Members of Congress need.

Under an informal working arrangement, the American Law section of the Legislative Reference Service does some drafting work for Congressmen (an estimated 100 measures a year) when the Legislative Counsel Offices are snowed under with work. From time to time the LRS also "loans" its specialists to Committees, where they advise and help in the drafting legislation.

\$50,000 FOR WIDOWS

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 2660) to pay \$50,000 to the widows of five Bolivian Air Force officers killed on Sept. 19, 1947, when a U.S. plane plunged into the Pacific ocean off the coast of Peru. Each of the five widows would get \$10,000.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

John M. Cabot, Feb. 27, as Assistant Secretary of State.

C. Douglas Dillon, Feb. 27, as Ambassador to France.

Karl L. Rankin, Feb. 27, as Ambassador to China. **James Clement Dunn**, Feb. 27, as Ambassador to Spain.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, March 2, as Ambassador to Italy.

James H. Douglas, Jr., March 2, as Undersecretary of the Air Force.

Val Peterson, March 2, as Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

Harry N. Routhohn of Ohio, March 6, as solicitor for the Department of Labor.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

A Senate committee has approved:

Former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), March 6, to be Housing and Home Finance Agency administrator.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower made these formal nominations which await Senate Committee action:

Livingston T. Merchant, Feb. 27, to be Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

Douglas MacArthur II, March 4, to be Counselor for the Department of State.

Albert J. Robertson, March 4, to be Assistant Postmaster General.

Ormonde A. Kieb, March 4, to be an Assistant Postmaster General.

Edward F. Howrey, March 4, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

ROUTZTHON NOMINATION

The Senate Labor Committee March 4 unanimously approved the nomination of **Harry N. Routzohn**, former GOP Congressman from Ohio, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor. Routzohn was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1928 and 1932. He was elected to the 76th Congress but was unsuccessful in his 1940 bid for re-election.

EX-REP. MACKINNON NAMED

George E. MacKinnon, nominated Feb. 27 to be U.S. Attorney for Minnesota, served in the U.S. House of Representatives during the 80th Congress. He was elected from Minnesota's Third congressional district in 1946 but was defeated for re-election in 1948.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield March 4 appointed former Rep. Ross Rizley (R Okla.) as Post Office Solicitor and former Rep. Ben H. Guill (R Tex.) as executive assistant to the Postmaster General.

Rizley was a member of the state senate from 1931 to 1934, and an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1938. He served in the House from 1941 through 1948, when he made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate.

Guill, 43, defeated 10 Democrats in a 1950 special election to become the first GOP Congressman from Texas in 24 years. He was defeated for re-election when his term expired that year by Rep. Walter Rogers (D).

Nominations Hearings

BOHLEN DEFENDS PACT

Charles E. Bohlen, who served as Russian-language interpreter for President Roosevelt at the Yalta conference in 1945, defended the Yalta pact at a closed-door session March 2 of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Committee is considering Bohlen's nomination as Ambassador to Russia.

"I myself find it difficult to believe that these agreements were so favorable to Russia when Russia has found it in her interest to violate them openly and continuously," Bohlen said.

Bohlen was also quoted as making two criticisms of the Yalta Pact: It turned out to be unnecessary from a military standpoint, and it had been signed without the participation of the Chinese Nationalists. But he rejected the idea that the Yalta agreement was a "betrayal" of Nationalist China.

Hours before the death of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin was announced, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 5 asked for quick confirmation of Bohlen, because of the indefinite situation in Russia.

COMMITTEE APPROVES COLE

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 6 approved the nomination of former Rep. **Albert M. Cole** (R Kan.) as administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. (See Story Of The Week, pages 289 ff., also CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.) The vote was 13 to 2. The Committee March 2 had questioned Cole about past opposition to the public housing program.

Cole told the Senators he would administer the housing program "fairly and honorably," and favored housing for low-income families, provided chiefly by private enterprise. He added federal housing agencies should not have any power to dictate to local communities about housing projects.

Witnesses Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council of Human Rights, asked the Committee to investigate the Cole nomination thoroughly.

PROBES A THREAT?

President Eisenhower warned March 5 that, although Congress has the unquestioned right to investigate as it sees fit, he might have to speak up if the probes of Sen. **Joseph R. McCarthy** (R Wis.) and his Senate Investigations subcommittee (see page 318) threaten to produce damage or misunderstandings.

WEINBERG ACQUITTED

Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, the "Scientist X" who was indicted on charges of perjury growing out of his testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee May 25, 1949, was acquitted March 5 in the U.S. District Court of the only one of these charges remaining. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 597).

FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS--See page 314.

Action

SECRET AGREEMENTS -- The Administration's efforts to win near-unanimous Congressional approval of its resolution condemning Russian violations of wartime agreements made progress but ran into difficulties as Republican Senators insisted on wording it to sidestep implicit approval of the pacts. Democrats objected to the GOP amendment and voted against the resolution in the Foreign Relations Committee.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' plea for non-partisan consideration of the resolution won an early victory when the House Foreign Affairs Committee Feb. 27 unanimously approved the measure (H J Res 200) as it came from the White House. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 279).

The 22-0 Committee vote followed more than a dozen attempts by both Republicans and Democrats to change the language of the resolution so it would go farther toward either repudiating the agreements themselves or approving them and thus tend to clear the Democratic Administrations which made them.

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio), said the amending proposals all were beaten "substantially."

SENATE UNIT SPLITS

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, disregarded the Dulles request to accept the resolution on an as-is basis and adopted an amendment to meet Republican objections. The amended version was approved 8 to 6, March 3.

Voting for the amendment were Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman; Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), William Langer (R N.D.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa).

Opposing it were Sens. Walter F. George (Ga.), Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), J. William Fulbright (Ark.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Mike Mansfield (Mont.), all Democrats.

Taft said Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), absent from the Committee session, was not recorded.

The amendment, offered formally by Sen. Smith, stated that adoption of the resolution "does not constitute any determination by Congress as to the validity or invalidity of any of the provisions" of the Russia-U.S. agreements.

Sen. Taft and other Committee Republicans called for language to make clear they were not endorsing by implication the actions of Democratic administrations. Several proposed changes were considered before the one offered by Smith.

The Smith amendment was adopted 8 to 6, the same division which occurred on the vote approving the resolution. Previously, the Committee rejected a Ferguson amendment by a 4 to 8 vote.

ADDITIONAL STANDS

The Senate Republican Policy Committee backed up the Foreign Relations group's action by a unanimous vote of approval.

But the Senate Democratic Policy Committee asked Republicans to reconsider their position and said the amendment would "negate the resolution. It would offer the Communists an excuse for their violations of international agreements by raising a doubt as to the validity of the agreements..."

President Eisenhower at a news conference March 5 said it was now entirely up to Congress to work out the wording of the resolution. What he wanted, he said, was to make clear that the American people disapprove of Soviet enslavement.

March 5, before announcement of Russian Premier Stalin's death, House Floor Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said House consideration of the measure would be put off, due to uncertainty in international affairs. Sen. Taft also said Congress "ought to wait until the Stalin thing settles down."

OFFICER CEILING -- The Senate Armed Services Committee March 3 unanimously approved a House-passed bill (HR 2332) to ease temporarily percentage limitations on armed services junior officers. The House passed the bill, which would also require an annual review of military personnel requirements, on Feb. 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 275). The Senate group reported the bill without amendment.

DEPENDENCY ALLOTMENTS -- The Senate Armed Services Committee March 3 unanimously approved a bill (HR 2330) extending the dependency allotment system for military personnel to July 1, 1955. The bill was ordered reported to the Senate, pending receipt from the House, where it was reported Feb. 24. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 279). Under the present law 1.12 million enlisted personnel make monthly allotments to dependents. The estimated cost of the system from Aug. 1, 1950 to April 30, 1953 will be \$1.88 billion.

D.C. DELEGATE -- The Senate District of Columbia Committee voted March 3 to report favorably a bill (S 697) which would provide for the election of a non-voting delegate to Congress from the nation's capital.

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee March 3 approved a clean bill (HR 3575) granting statehood to the Territory of Hawaii. The Territories Subcommittee approved the bill Feb. 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 287). An attempt to add a provision for Alaskan statehood was defeated, 14-13.

The Committee approval was by vote of 21-5. Opposed to the legislation were one Republican, Rep. John R. Pillion (N.Y.), and four Democrats, James G. Donovan (N.Y.), Walter Rogers (Tex.), George A. Shuford (N.C.) and Ken Regan (Tex.).

The bill would allow President Eisenhower to certify the Hawaiian constitution and call for a general election to be held the same day as in the rest of the Union, at any time prior to July 4, 1954.

A motion by Rep. James A. Haley (D Fla.) to give Hawaii only one U.S. Representative, instead of two, was defeated 8-17.

RULES CLEARANCE

The House Rules Committee March 5 cleared the Hawaii statehood bill with a rule granting four hours of general debate and allowing amendments from the House floor. Action came after a hearing in which Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) protested, remarking, "the vote of one Chinaman in Hawaii would be worth as much as votes of 31 citizens of New York when it comes to electing Senators."

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) replied, "No Chinamen vote in Hawaii. Those who vote are all American citizens." Others objecting to the bill on the grounds of disproportionate representation were James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) and John R. Pillion (R N.Y.).

New Hearings

VAN FLEET -- Gen. James A. Van Fleet, retired commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, after White House and Pentagon conferences March 3, testified before Congressional committees March 4 and March 5.

Before the House Armed Services Committee in public session, Van Fleet said March 4:

UN forces can win a military victory in Korea without necessarily broadening the war and there is no substitute for victory in Korea.

The Eighth Army has "complete supremacy" over Communists in troop quality, firepower of weapons, and flexibility.

The Eighth Army "is running short on replacements for American units" and the replacement system is not satisfactory.

The two-year draft should be extended to a 30 or 36 month period. (At a March 5 news conference, President Eisenhower said he does not favor extending the draft, as Van Fleet recommended)

The South Koreans are "superb" soldiers, cheaper to train and maintain, and receive on-the-spot training "even far better than our own boys in America receive."

A closed session followed the public testimony.

Later, Van Fleet appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in another closed session. Afterwards, Chairman Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.) said Van Fleet "was emphatic in stating that the war in Korea must end in nothing short of victory. Anything short of that would be a defeat. Peace in the Orient would require the unification of all, or almost all, of Korea."

Chiperfield reported that Van Fleet felt "the Soviets at the present were not interested in engaging in a shooting war."

SENATE HEARINGS

Van Fleet March 5 told the Senate Armed Services Committee that he had ignored Pentagon planners to build up the South Korean Army to its present strength. He said he used a training program six times the authorized size because he knew it was right. Later, he said, he was authorized to go ahead with his program.

He said he had not been given the supplies or manpower to carry out his mission, and there had been "a serious shortage of ammunition ever since I've been in Korea."

Van Fleet told the Senators he wanted to amplify his statement on extending the draft. He said he would do that to give troops better training; "It would not mean any increased time before the enemy."

After hearing Van Fleet, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) called on Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to make a full investigation of the ammunition shortage and advise him "what action you will take to punish those officers who have been guilty of such negligence of their official duties." Byrd said the prolonged shortage "represents criminal inefficiency."

SMALL BUSINESS -- The Subcommittee on Military Procurement of the Senate Small Business Committee March 5 began its investigation of small business participation in military procurement. The Committee heard testimony from a New Jersey manufacturer that the Army passed up his low bid to buy 5,500 voltage circuit testers which cost about twice as much from another company.

Benjamin F. W. Heyer of Belleville, N.J., said officers of the Detroit Tank Automotive Center gave the order to the Weidenhoff Company of Chicago although its bid was higher than six other firms. Heyer said his bid was rejected for reasons that were "dreamed up." In Detroit, Col. A. R. Cyr, executive officer of the Center, said Heyer's product was "not accurate."

CALL FOR TAX CUT

The Senate Small Business Committee, in its annual report to Congress March 2, called for lower taxes on corporations and incomes as a spur to business expansion. The Committee, headed by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) declared that tax relief is necessary to allow small companies to expand, and in some cases, to stay in business. It leveled criticism at the excess-profits tax, slated to expire June 30. Many small companies, said the report, are "unable or unwilling" to risk expansion when as much as 82 per cent of earnings might be subject to taxation.

LOSS COMPENSATION BILL

Chairman Thye has introduced a bill (S 1175) to grant price increases to companies suffering heavy losses on defense contracts due to factors beyond their control. Ten other members of the Committee joined in its sponsorship: Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Russell B. Long (D La.), Andrew F. Schoeppe (R Kan.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

FSA REORGANIZATION -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 3 heard Federal Security Agency head Oveta Culp Hobby say most of her top assistants were selected by the Truman Administration, and remain in office under Civil Service protection. Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) said a planned reorganization of FSA giving it cabinet status may allow the Eisenhower Administration to choose new policy-making officials. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 107 ff., 181).

The Committee also heard a plea from C. W. Crawford, head of the Food and Drug Administration, FSA, to increase the agency's power to protect the public from impure foods, drugs and cosmetics. Crawford said facilities are "woefully incomplete."

EISENHOWER READIES PLAN

President Eisenhower said March 5 he expects his first reorganization plan, making the Federal Security Agency a Department of the government with a Cabinet member as head, would be ready for submission to Congress in about a week. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 181).

Continued Hearings

CONTROLS -- With economic controls authority due to expire April 30, under the Defense Production Act, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 2 held hearings on legislation to provide controls for emergency use. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 281).

Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said standby powers would be "a little economic penicillin" against "economic plague--come a war, God forbid."

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation, opposed a standby law, but said his group would go along with legislation letting the President impose a 90-day price freeze in an emergency. He asked for extension of the section of the present controls law which directs the government to restrict imports of dairy products if they are injuring domestic producers.

Richard S. Jones of the Dairy Industry Committee, opposed either a standby or 90-day freeze law.

Dale Pollack of the New London Instrument Co., New London, Conn., and J. Gordon Johnson, president of the American Machinery Corp., Orlando, Fla., March 3 urged continuation of the Small Defense Plants Administration to help smaller business get defense contracts.

Raymond R. Dickey, counsel for the National Used Car Dealers Association, March 4 said there was no need of standby controls now.

Charles R. Sligh, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified March 5 that his organization opposed price and wage controls even in an all-out war. "Controls never have worked," even during World War II and the Korean war, he said. But he advised continued allocation of critical materials for defense orders.

To control inflation during an emergency, he advocated a system of indirect controls, including pay-as-you-go taxes and credit controls. Sligh said his organization had taken no stand on continuation of rent controls

in critical defense areas and was opposed to continuing aids to business in the Defense Production Act, such as tax write-offs.

Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, March 5 opposed 90-day freeze authority and said controls were a "smoke screen" which only aggravated inflation.

Opposing both standby controls and price freeze legislation were William R. Blake, executive vice president of the National Cotton Council of America, and John J. Riggle, secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

ANTI-INFLATION BILLS

Seventeen House Democrats recently have introduced bills to "aid in controlling inflation" by allowing the President to freeze prices and wages. Bills by Reps. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) (HR 3184) and Isidore Dolinger (D N.Y.) (HR 3414) were introduced Feb. 18 and Feb. 24, respectively. (For sponsors of the other bills, introduced Feb. 25-March 3, see page 304 of "Bills Introduced.")

WOLCOTT ADDRESSES BANKERS

Chairman Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee March 4 said federal rent controls should be ended April 30 and the control authority turned over to cities. He said it was uneconomical for the federal government to control rents for the nation when 80 per cent of rentals affected were concentrated in three states. Wolcott addressed the Savings and Mortgage Conference of the American Bankers Association in New York.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The House Education and Labor Committee continued hearings on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 283).

FEB. 27 --

Robert N. Denham, former general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, implied that NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog had him dismissed as a result of a dispute over separation of NLRB and general counsel functions provided for in the Taft-Hartley Act. Denham said he had been told that Herzog remarked, "I won't make any deals at all with Denham. I want his head."

Denham said Congress should spell out "what the Act meant and how it should be applied."

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) questioned Denham about lobbying. Bailey said Congressional Quarterly reported in 1951 that Denham registered as representing the Continental Baking Company. Denham said he had registered. Bailey then referred to Congressional Quarterly as showing Denham received an annual retainer of \$10,000. "That is correct," said Denham.

MARCH 3 --

In a 15-page statement George Meany, president of the AFL, proposed about 20 major changes in the law that would amount to virtual repeal. Meany charged the law was "unjustifiably oppressive," and "has served in many instances to instigate and prolong strife." Some changes he proposed:

Legalize the closed shop; eliminate injunctions of all kinds, including the 80-day ban on strikes; allow some types of secondary boycotts, which the law forbids; delete the anti-Communist oath requirement; permit unions to make political contributions; extend collective bargaining to large groups of farm employees not covered by the law.

MARCH 4 --

George W. Armstrong, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers Industrial Relations committee, disagreed with Meany. He asked Congress to outlaw industry-wide strikes and all forms of "compulsory unionism" such as the closed shop, and to tighten the law's provisions dealing with labor unions.

SENATE HEARINGS ON TAP

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said March 4 he hoped to get hearings on Taft-Hartley revision underway about March 15, with Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin as the first witness.

VOICE OF AMERICA -- The Senate Investigations Subcommittee continued its probe of the Voice of America (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282) at a New York hearing, Feb. 28. VOA officials Gerald Dooher and Sidney Glazer criticized an order -- later rescinded -- cutting off Hebrew broadcasts to Israel at the height of the Soviet anti-Semitic campaign.

James F. Thompson of the Voice described difficulties with the radio branch of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner to Germany and said two men there had been turned down, on security grounds, for Voice jobs. (The two men, Edmund Schechter and Theodore Kaghan, issued denials.)

MARCH 2 --

In Washington, the Subcommittee heard conflicting testimony on the religious beliefs of Roger Lyons, director of religious programming for the Voice. John Cocutz, Edward Kretzmann, Mrs. Alice P. Shepard and Lyons were witnesses.

MARCH 3 --

Reed Harris, acting director of the International Information Administration, charged Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) with "unfair" tactics in closely questioning Harris about his expulsion from Columbia University in 1932 and a book, "King Football", he wrote the same year.

When Harris declared Schechter and Kaghan had received loyalty clearances, McCarthy asked the State Department for a report on the two men's security files. (On March 4, McCarthy said R. W. Scott McLeod, new security director of the Department, had promised "full cooperation" in the matter.)

MARCH 4 --

Harris, supported by William C. Johnstone and Albert G. Sims of the Voice, called his order suspending Hebrew broadcasts an economy move. He said surveys showed more effective ways of reaching the Israeli people, but this was disputed by Dooher and Glazer.

MARCH 5 --

Donald Henderson, former labor union official (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282), claimed possible self-incrimina-

tion in refusing to say whether he had been a Communist while teaching at Columbia University in the early 1930's or whether he had known Reed Harris as a Communist then.

Harris swore he had never been a Communist and said Subcommittee data on his past had all been known to government agencies that have cleared him. McCarthy said he had information that Harris protested at a Columbia meeting against the removal of Henderson from the faculty.

Howard Rushmore, newspaperman and ex-Communist, testified that the League of American Writers, founded in 1935, was Communist-controlled. McCarthy said his group has testimony that Harris was "affiliated" with the League in 1936.

A former Soviet general, Alexander Barmine, now head of the VOA's Russian branch, said top Voice officials had rejected a script he wrote emphasizing the turmoil that may result in Russia after Stalin's death.

EDUCATION PROBE -- The hunt for Communists in education was continued by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Two senior members agreed Feb. 27 that it would be better to stress the scarcity, instead of abundance, of Communists on college staffs. They were Reps. Bernard W. Kearney (R N.Y.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.). Walter said he is concerned about "an atmosphere of fear" which has been created in the U.S. concerning communism.

FEB. 28 --

Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, said he challenges the "competence" and the "objectivity" of "certain political rustics who infest our legislative halls and who are preparing to investigate the schools and colleges of this nation."

MARCH 1 --

The House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reportedly were considering a plan to merge their investigations of communism in education.

MARCH 2 --

Temple University announced it had suspended Dr. Barrows Dunham, philosophy professor, for his failure Feb. 27 to tell the House Un-American group whether he had been a member of the Communist Party.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee March 3 resumed hearings on alleged subversion in schools. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 281).

Tima D. Ludins, alleged founder of a 500-member teacher "underground" in New York, refused to say whether she is a member of the Communist Party. She was identified last October by John Lautner, one-time Communist organizer, as the director of the New York teacher group. He said she was known only as "Tima."

Mrs. Ludins said she was "shocked at the treatment this Committee has given me." She said she made a trip to Russia in 1932 to inspect schools and art masterpieces.

N.Y. POLICE PROBE -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee continued to hear testimony on the alleged agreement between New York City police officials and the Justice Department to block FBI investigations of police brutality there. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254).

FEB. 27 --

Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel H. Greenberg testified New York City Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan told him Nov. 12, 1952, of an agreement with former Deputy Attorney General James McInerney exempting New York police from FBI questioning about alleged police brutality and civil rights violations.

FEB. 28 --

Monaghan denied under oath he ever told Greenberg of the alleged agreement. He called Greenberg and Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.), who Feb. 19 charged an agreement existed, "liars."

MARCH 2 --

Denials of an agreement were made by Conrad Rothenbach, Chief Police Inspector, and McInerney, who said he made "no commitment of any kind."

MARCH 4 --

Former Attorney General James P. McGranery said he ordered the abrogation of the "agreement" when FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover informed him of its existence on Jan. 12, 1953.

MARCH 5 --

Leland V. Boardman, head of the New York City FBI office testified Monaghan told him civil rights legislation was passed for "country south of the Mason-Dixon line." Boardman said Monaghan later wanted to withdraw the statement because it "doesn't sound very good." FBI agents Vernon G. Smith and John P. Foley told the investigators they were refused permission by Monaghan Jan. 5 to interview policemen involved in a brutality charge.

Chairman Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) closed the inquiry, but said the record would be kept open to permit submission of statements by interested persons or organizations.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- Hearings continued Feb. 27 before the House Ways and Means Subcommittee probing for political influences and pressures on the Internal Revenue Bureau's Alcohol Tax Division. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 280).

FEB. 27 --

Federal Treasury agents Lewis W. West and Samuel O. MacPherson testified that Donald S. Tydings, alcohol tax unit official, could "get by with anything" because he had "the right connections." Tydings is a cousin of former Sen. Millard Tydings (D Md.). West and MacPherson served under Donald Tydings in the Tax unit's Atlanta office.

MARCH 2 --

Tydings told the House probbers he tried to get a \$2,500 loan from Max Cohen, a Baltimore night club operator, at a time when Cohen's alcohol tax had been under his jurisdiction. He described the loan request as "irregular," but said he wasn't disciplined for it.

Calvin R. McQuown, ATD agent, said Atlanta liquor dealer James Garner told him Tydings "put the bite" on him for money. McQuown said Garner settled a \$678,000 liquor case out of court for \$3,000, after, according to Garner's attorney, the personal intervention of Tydings. McQuown said he was demoted and transferred for his investigation of the Garner case.

W. D. Hearington, retired alcohol tax official, declared that when a probe was made of the Garner loan to Tydings, he was told "Tydings position was indefensible," but "nothing" happened.

MARCH 3 --

Tydings conceded that his statement to Treasury agents explaining his use of a \$3,000 loan from a bank in which Garner was a director was a "figment of imagination." He also acknowledged that at the time he was involved with the loan, he bought diamond-studded jewelry for a former Atlanta division woman employee.

MARCH 4 --

The House probbers placed in the record letters by former Sen. Tydings asking Internal Revenue Bureau officials for favors and help for his cousin.

MARCH 5 --

The Subcommittee voted to ask the Justice Department to consider possible perjury proceedings against Donald Tydings. Chairman Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) announced the decision after Dwight Avis, BIR official, said Sen. Tydings issued an "ultimatum" to get his cousin promoted.

TIDE LANDS -- Hearings on legislation to determine ownership of submerged lands off coastal states ended with an apparent discrepancy in Administration officials' views on where title should lie. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282).

SENATE

FEB. 27 --

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) testified in support of his measure (S J Res 18) to establish a nine-member commission to study the submerged lands question. Opposing legislation that would give the states title to the so-called tidelands, Kefauver said he doubted if President Eisenhower thoroughly considered the submerged lands issue while campaigning for the Presidency.

FEB. 28 --

Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which conducted the hearings, predicted his group would approve the bill of Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to give the states title to submerged lands within their historic boundaries. He said the Committee might also attach a proposal by Sen. Price Daniel (D Tex.) giving the federal government control of lands from the historic boundaries to the edge of the Continental Shelf, but giving the states 37½ per cent of oil and gas revenues from this area.

MARCH 2 --

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., told the Committee he thought the states should administer and develop natural resources in the submerged coastal lands within their historic boundaries without having actual title to the areas.

Former Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman urged enactment of legislation authorizing development of the disputed lands by the federal government.

MARCH 3 --

Jack B. Tate, deputy legal adviser of the State Department, testified that the U.S. has always maintained that national territorial waters extend only three miles and that no state's seaward boundary should exceed that limit. Texas and Florida claim their boundaries extend 10½ miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

Appearing in support of state ownership of the submerged lands was Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana.

MARCH 4 --

Martin White, solicitor of the Interior Department during the Truman Administration, said he thought court decisions affirmed state ownership of bays, harbors and other inland waters including the Great Lakes.

HOUSE

MARCH 3 --

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), an advocate of federal ownership, questioned Attorney General Brownell about apparent differences between his testimony and that of Interior Secretary Douglas McKay. McKay said in prior testimony he favored giving the states title to the lands, whereas Brownell said he was for letting the states develop natural resources without being given title.

MARCH 4 --

The Committee heard testimony from these House Members who have introduced tidelands legislation: Reps. James B. Utt (R Calif.), Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Cecil R. King (D Calif.) and J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.).

MARCH 5 --

Reps. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) and Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) appeared on the final day of hearings.

TREATIES -- Three spokesmen for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce March 4 urged approval of a proposal by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to limit the government's treaty-making powers. Testifying before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee were W. L. McGrath, Charles H. Rhyne, and L. Roy Hawes. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 284).

Testifying against the Bricker resolution (S J Res 1) were Philip B. Perlman, former U.S. Solicitor General; Rev. Charles Boss, Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church; and F. C. McKee, chairman of the Committee on National Affairs.

VET HOSPITALIZATION -- The American Legion told the Congress March 4 a Legion survey disproves charges of "flagrant violations" of free hospitalization by veterans who can afford private care. Robert M. McCurdy, chairman of the Legion Rehabilitation Commission, gave results of the survey to the House Veterans Affairs Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 196, 231).

ALIEN PROPERTY -- Paul E. Lichlyter, chief of the patent section of the Office of Alien Property, told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee March 5 that American industry produced millions of dollars worth of war goods under enemy alien patents

rights seized during World War II, and that hundreds of such patents still are in use in the defense effort. Lichlyter said 45,000 patents and about 5,000 pending grants were seized at the beginning of the war.

Clarence Smith, Alien Property chief of real and personal property, said that of 1,735 pieces of real estate seized under the enemy alien act, only 452 still are held. Lewis E. Rubin, maintenance and liquidation chief, and Julius Schlesinger, legislative section chief for Alien Property, also testified.

RICKOVER -- The Senate Armed Services Committee

March 3 called on three Navy admirals to explain why Capt. Hyman Rickover has not been promoted. One witness, Rear Admiral Homer N. Wallin, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, praised Rickover's work, but said Navy nuclear development work Rickover has handled would continue undiminished if Rickover retired.

At a closed session March 5, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Reps. Melvin Price and Sidney Yates, Illinois Democrats, said the Navy's failure to promote and retain Rickover might delay efforts to build an atomic-powered submarine. Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said the Committee would continue to delay action on promotions of 39 Navy captains to rear admiral.

Coming Up

LOBBY LAWS -- A Senate Government Operations subcommittee directed its staff lawyers March 4 to prepare two amendments to the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. A Committee member told CQ that both drafts will attempt to restate the Act's clauses objected to by courts--its sections regarding penalties, registration and filing of quarterly statements of finances -- in such a way as to meet court criticisms. (See page 308; also, CQ Weekly Report, pp. 151, 183-184, 242).

ALASKAN STATEHOOD -- Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), Chairman of the House Territories Subcommittee, announced March 3 his group will begin hearings March 20 on several bills introduced to give statehood to Alaska.

DAIRY IMPORTS -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will appear before a House Agriculture subcommittee March 17 for questioning about the impact of foreign dairy imports on domestic prices. Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Dairy Industry Problems, March 3 announced the decision to call Benson.

FARM AID -- Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said March 5 the Committee will call upon Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to explain his farm aid policies. He also said the Committee plans hearings in April to determine the effect of agricultural imports on the nation's farm program.

VETERANS HOUSING -- A House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee investigating the GI Housing Program will hold hearings in Cleveland March 13, 14, and 16, Chairman William H. Ayres (R Ohio) said March 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 224). Ayres said he plans to hold hearings in Akron March 20, 21, 23, and in Columbus and Cincinnati later.

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congressional quiz

1. **Q**--How much money has Congress provided for the House Un-American Activities Committee, which is now conducting its controversial probe into alleged Communist influences in the nation's educational system?

A--Some \$300,000 was granted Feb. 24 when the House adopted a resolution providing for the funds on a 315-2 roll-call vote. The House specified that the funds "shall remain available until expended." It fixed no other time limit and the Committee may receive additional funds during the two years of the 83rd Congress. During the last Congress, the Committee was authorized to spend \$500,000.

2. **Q**--How much Congressional representation would Hawaii be allowed if the territory became a state?

A--The Hawaiian Islands would send two Senators and two Representatives to Congress if the bill now pending to grant them statehood is enacted without amendment to change its representation. A proposal to reduce the proposed state's delegation by eliminating one of the two Representatives was rejected by a House committee March 3.

3. **Q**--Has any formal action been taken to reflect U.S. attitude toward Soviet persecution of minority groups?

A--Yes. By unanimous vote of 79 yeas, the Senate Feb. 27 adopted a resolution condemning persecution of Jews and other minority groups in Russia and its satellites.

4. **Q**--I've heard the House Rules Committee referred to as the "powerful Rules Committee." What makes this group so potent?

A--The Rules Committee has jurisdiction over any proposals to make or change House rules. It has almost complete control over the time and conditions under which major legislation may be considered by the lower chamber. It is authorized to sit during meetings of the House, may report at any time and its reports have priority for consideration.

5. **Q**--I've noticed in reading the Congressional Record that Senators address themselves to the "President" when they want to be heard. Is this President Eisenhower?

A--No. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice President of the U.S. and president of the Senate--now Richard M. Nixon. In his absence, a president pro tempore (president for the time being) presides.

6. **Q**--Are publicity agents of foreign governments and businesses under U.S. regulations in their efforts to influence policy and opinion?

A--The Foreign Agents Registration Act requires foreign representatives to file registrations with the U.S. Attorney General and helps publicize these legitimate agents and their activities. Under the Act, a registrant must list his name, address, occupation, income, a description of his duties and his foreign employer's name. Heavy penalties are provided for violations.

7. **Q**--Is the material distributed by registered foreign agents labeled?

A--A provision in the Foreign Agents Registration Act requires such agents to label propaganda and file copies with the Justice Department. However, Department officials told Congressional Quarterly they would like to see the provision tightened. It now requires the agent to comply only if he "believes or intends" his material to be circulated among two or more persons.

8. **Q**--How is foreign propaganda distributed by foreign agents registered under the Act?

A--Media these legitimate agents say they use for distribution include news letters, releases, pamphlets, travel folders, magazines, books, comic books, radio, television, motion pictures, lectures and direct contact with Congressmen and United Nations personnel.

9. **Q**--Are there any Members of the Senate who have service also as Representatives and governors of their states?

A--Six Senators now serving have held all three positions -- Senator, Representative and governor -- according to information inserted in the Congressional Record by one of the six, Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.). The others are Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more date can be found: (1) 274; (2) 283, 287, 315; (3) 279, 310; (4) 288; (6) (7) (8) 259 ff., (9) 287.